MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 OCTOBER 1980

Muskie Letter

The Swiss ambassador met with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on 30 September and handed him a letter from Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, Tehran radio reported. The radio said the letter is the "U.S. Government's answer" to the conditions Ayatollah Khomeyni set for the hostages' release. According to the radio, Raja'i told the Swiss ambassador that he would respond to the letter if he had a "suitable answer" to it and if it did not present the United States as "innocent, neutral and not willing to interfere in Iran" as had earlier U.S. communications. Raja'i said the Iranian people had "laughed" at similar claims made in an earlier Muskie letter that he read on 8 September as part of a speech to a gathering commemorating Black Friday. Raja'i went on to accuse the United States of backing the Iraqi war on Iran as a means of paralyzing the country in view of the failure of the U.S. economic blockade. Raja'i said that while Iraq may have a border dispute with Iran, bombing the entire country serves nobody's interests but those of the United States.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Mediation, Diplomatic Efforts--INA reported that Iran has rejected Security Council Resolution 479 calling for a cease-fire. The Iraqi agency said the Iranian reply was contained in a message from President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Monitored Iranian media have yet to make any direct reference to the resolution. However, in an interview with NEWSWEEK, reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Bani-Sadr said Iran would not agree to a cease-fire unless Iraqi forces withdrew from Iranian territory and the Iraqis stopped interfering in Kordistan and Khuzestan. The Security Council resolution makes neither of these stipulations.

Monitored Iraqi and Iranian media have not mentioned Western reports that Iraq intends to declare a unilateral 4-day cease-fire from 5 through 8 October. However, in a press statement reported by KUNA, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi warned that Iraq will "continue" the war if Iran does not "yield to pressure" and accept a halt in the fighting. According to KUNA, Hammadi said he believed Iraq has more "capabilities" than Iran to continue the war.

Karachi radio reported that an extraordinary conference of Islamic foreign ministers held in New York on 1 October adopted a resolution recommending that the good-will mission of Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti regarding Iran and Iraq should be continued. According to the Voice of Palestine, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has sent messages to Arab kings and presidents calling for an "urgent Arab summit" to put an end to the Iraq-Iran conflict. 'Arafat had earlier urged PLO leaders to maintain "strict neutrality" in the dispute. 'Arafat's messages constitute one of a number of Arab mediation efforts suggested so far to end the conflict. However, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in his 28 September speech to the nation rejected Arab mediation in a dispute in which Arab sovereignty and rights are at stake.

INA briefly reported Foreign Minister Hammadi's meeting in New York with Secretary of State Muskie, which, according to the agency, was made at the secretary of state's request. INA reported Hammadi as saying after the meeting that he had "made it clear" to the secretary of state that the best way to prevent the Iraq-Iran conflict from spreading throughout the region was for the United States to "remain outside this conflict." Commenting on the Hammadi-Muskie meeting, Tehran radio's Arabic service said the Iraqi foreign minister asked his U.S. counterpart for "speedy assistance" to help Iraq extricate itself from the "quagmire" in which the United States has embroiled it.

Military Situation--PARS and Tehran radio carried an Iranian Government statement that claimed that "several governments" are considering "interference in the region of the Persian Gulf" under the "pretext" of concern over the possible closure of the Strait of Hormuz and stated that Iran "wishes to assure" the international community that it "will not hesitate in any effort to keep this waterway in full operation." The statement added that Iran will "do its share" in this regard in view of its international obligations and "despite our current relationship with the hostile government or governments of the area."

Statements issued by the Iranian Joint Staff, carried by Tehran radio, claimed success in clashes at the besieged cities of Ahvaz and Khorramshahr. They attributed the Iranian victory in Ahvaz to intense artillery fire and that in Khorramshahr to the courage of the armed forces and the help of the civilian population. Abadan radio claimed that Iraqi forces besieging Khorramshahr were forced to retreat 5 km after a "ferocious battle." Another Joint Staff statement called for a "general mobilization" of the residents of Khuzestan in order to beat back an expected attack by Iraqi armor on Abadan and Khorramshahr. It called on the people to use their "teeth and claws" if necessary.

The Iraqi General Command did not specifically report on the situation around Ahvaz and Khorramshahr, but in a communique carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Arab Masses it said that Iraqi units in general are continuing to "purge" pockets of resistance and repulse Iranian "counterattacks." According to INA, the Iraqi's are "tightening" their siege on Dezful, including their "grip" over all approaches to the city. In another communique carried by Baghdad radio, the General Command reported multiple Iraqi air raids on Ahvaz, Abadan and Dezful. It also stated that Iranian aircraft had hit civilian and economic targets in Kirkuk, Al-Kut, 'Aqrah, Basra and Umm Qasr, as well as military installations in As-Sulaymaniyah.

Iraqi media have not mentioned an attack on the nuclear center near Baghdad, and Iran, in a statement carried by Tehran radio, said only that reports of the bombing headlined in Tehran newspapers "are not confirmed by the Joint Staff." The Japanese news agency KYODO reported that Iraqi bombing caused "serious damage" to the joint Japan-Iran petrochemical project in Bandar Khomeyni but that the nucleus of the project, the gas-cracking plant, has been spared.

American Hostages

According to AFP, the Majlis has decided that the seven-member commission charged with examining the hostages issue will be allowed "no contact with the U.S. authorities or intermediaries." AFP also said the Majlis has agreed to restrict the commission's membership to Majlis deputies.

Egypt, Saudi Arabia

President Anwar as-Sadat, in a 1 October speech to the National Democratic Party Congress, carried live by Cairo radio, said the United States "urgently" contacted Egypt on 30 September for permission to transit Egyptian territory with four AWACS aircraft the Saudis had requested and that Egypt immediately granted the request. As-Sadat went on to say that he intends to inform the United States that if Saudi Arabia needs U.S. assistance but "buries its head in the sand" and is "afraid" to ask for an American presence in the country, he will allow the United States to "defend Saudi Arabia from Egypt until you finish." He further stated that this "notification" will not be confined to Saudi Arabia alone, but to "all the Arab states and gulf emirates, as well as all the Islamic states to Indonesia." As-Sadat's remarks are a followup to his spech at Alexandria University on 3 September when he declared that what he was saying to the United States by offering it "facilities" was: "Please defend the Arab and Islamic world because our situation as Arabs is regrettable."

SPA on 30 September briefly reported that Saudi Arabia had asked the United States for AWACS aircraft in order to "consolidate" its "air defense capabilities" and that the U.S. Government had approved the request.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OPEC MEETINGS TO BE CANCELED OVER IRAQI-IRANIAN CONFLICT

NC021006 Paris AFP in English 1002 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Oct (AFP)--The oil exporting countries are about to cancel their forthcoming oil ministers conference and their summit meeting due a month from now, the newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM and the magazine AL-HADAF said here today.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) oil ministers conference was scheduled for October 14 and the summit conference fixed for Baghdad in early November.

The publications said: "Discussions on this subject have convinced the leading countries concerned that any OPEC meeting in present circumstances (the Iraqi-Iranian conflict) would aggravate divisions within the organization.

They said an official OPEC statement was imminent.

'ARAFAT CALLS FOR ARAB SUMMIT TO END CONFLICT

NC011722 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] This afternoon brother commander Abu 'Ammar met with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. This meeting was attended by brothers (Muhammad Sharif Mas'adiyah), member of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front, and Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah movement Central Committee.

Furthermore, brother commander Abu 'Ammar has sent letters to the Arab kings and presidents of developments on the Iraqi-Iranian border. In this letter brother commander Abu 'Ammar calls for the convening of an urgent Arab summit conference to disucss there developments and to end the bloodshed, from which only U.S. imperialism and the Zionist enemy stand to gain.

ABU IYAD DISCUSSES IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT

NC012058 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World at 1805 GMT on 1 October 1980 carries a recorded 17-minute speech by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, at a 1 October rally in Beirut to commemorate the martyrs who fell in the Ash-Shaquif castle battle 40 days earlier. After praising the Palestinian revolution and its martyrs, Abu Iyad denounces thos who accuse the Palestinians of using the Lebanese national movement, particularly the Phalangists, calling them fascists. He notes that the Phalangists say they want to liberate Lebanon, and wonders which Lebanon they want to liberate. He also says that some people in the Lebanese Government are embezzling large sums of money.

Abu Iyad adds that the Palestinian revolution is fighting two fascists simultaneously--the Israeli and the Phalangist fascists--and affirms that the revolution is in union with the Lebanese national movement to counter this threat.

Turning to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, Abu Iyad says that the Palestinian revolution supports both the Iranian revolution and Iraq, adding that the war erupted suddenly and that the Palestinians do not want to judge who is guilty and who is not. "We indeed want this war to end," he says, adding "we are sincere in what we say." Abu Iyad then expresses opposition to an indefinite continuation of this war. He says that the Americans will march from their bases and will "use us to establish new bases."

He asks: "Isn't it most unusual for [Jordanian Crown] Prince Hasan to go to Iraq?" Abu Iyad answers his own question by saying that the purpose of the visit is to encourage Iraq to continue with the war so that Iran and Iraq will fall.

Abu Iyad says that As-Sadat is a traitor and will fall and that As-Sadat daily says he wants the Americans in the area andwarns them of dangerous pitfalls. He then reminds his audience about the dispute that the Palestinian revolution had with Al-Qadhdhafi and how the revolution immediately supported the Libyan-Syrian merger so that the Arab national front would be strengthened by support from the Soviet Union.

Abu Iyad says that the fighters who fought in Arnun and Ash-Shaqif were fighting for the whole Arab nation, adding that the Palestinians "want a real unity among the honorable and patriotic forces" and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

He concludes by saying that the revolution cherishes this day on which it commemorates the martyrs of Ash-Shaqif.

CHATTI COMMENTS ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE STRATEGY

LD010936 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0732 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Riyadh, 1 Oct (SPA)--Habid Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, has stressed that if the decisions adopted by the recent extraordinary foreign ministers of Islamic countries conference were to be acted upon, then the confrontation with Israel would take on a new character and the Zionist entity would find itself in a difficult position that it couldn't bear. In an interview he gave to AR-RIYAD carried today he said that the United States will find itself forced to alter its policy to avoid disturbing its relations with the Arab and Islamic states.

Chatti underlined in his interview the sanctions decided upon by the Islamic states to be applied against Israel and those who support her in her aggression against Islamic and Arab rights. He said the use of economic weapons in this effort demands deep and serious study to insure success in the battle. The matter has been referred to the Jerusalem Committee to draw a new strategy to fall within the framework of a jihad.

Chatti stressed that the gap caused by Egypt's departure from the Arab ranks seems quite likely to be closed in the future if recent events are any example. He said the Islamic states will now be concentrating their efforts to kick Israel out of the United Nations and to impose sanctions against her. He said the American position opposing this will not deter the Islamic states from proceeding along this road. The secretary of the Islamic Conference expressed his belief that the United Nations has completed its task regarding establishing the legal and political basis of Palestinian rights.

KUWAIT

EMBASSY IN OMAN REPORTEDLY ISSUES BAN ON ENTRY VISAS

LD011215 Kuwait KUNA in English 1002 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Oman, 1 Oct (KUNA)--A Kuwaiti Embassy source [word indistinct] here Wednesday that the embassy had stopped issuing entry visas for persons wishing to travel to Kuwait.

Without giving reasons, the source added that the ban would continue until further notice.

The ban is believed to be related to the Iraqi-Iran war which led to the exodus of thousands of foreigners from Iraq. Many of these foreigners opted to go to Kuwait.

SAUDI ARABIA

U.S. JOINT CHIEFS CHAIRMAN ARRIVES IN JIDDA

LD011842 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Gen David Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, this evening arrived in Jidda within the framework of his visit to the Kingdom. He was received at the airport by General Mansur ash-Shu'aybi, commander of the western province, and a number of military officials.

General Jones had left At-Ta'if earlier today. He was seen off at the airport by Major General al-Ghufayli, commander of At-Ta'if Province, and a number of senior officers.

SAUDI ARABIA AGREES TO ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON IRAN, IRAQ

LD301334 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Saudi Arabia has informed the Foreign Secretariat of its agreement to the convening of a conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries to work to halt the fighting between the brothers in Iran and Iraq. Saudi Arabian agreement comes in response to the messages addressed by the brother leader to the kings and presidents of the Islamic countries to speedily intervene to halt the fighting between Iraq and Iran, which only serves imperialist interests.

YAR

GOVERNMENT DISCOVERS U.S.-ISRAELI 'SPY NETWORK'

LD020916 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0808 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Oct (KUNA)--The Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM said today the Government of YAR has uncovered "by accident" what it described as the largest spy network working in its territory for Israel and the United States. It said in a dispatch from San'a', quoting "a senior diplomatic source," that the members of the network, comprising 9 people--7 Yemenis and 2 Americans--were arrested last week and brought to a secret trial which has not been reported. The paper added that the U.S. ambassador in San'a' "intervened" and requested nondisclosure of the case until after the end of the trial. It said there are three Jews among the Yemenis, one of them the leader of the network whom it named as the teacher Yahya. The paper said the network was discovered by accident when a thief broke into the house of one of its members.

FINAL SESSION OF NDF CONGRESS HELD 1 OCT

NC011716 [Editorial Report] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1600 GMT on 1 October begins a live relay from Cairo University of the final session of the National Democratic Party Congress. The congress session begins with a speech by Vice President Mubarak, who says the session will begin by electing the party head. He asks if the NDP Congress approves of electing As-Sadat as party leader, at which point is heard applause, signifying a yes vote.

Mubarak says that the NDP congress has approved As-Sadat's continuing as party leader. Mubarak then submits a list of the NDP political bureau members to the congress, which approves this list of names that includes Vice President Mubarak as NDP secretary general. The NDP political bureau members then proceed to the speaker's platform and are announced to the audience. Following this, President As-Sadat enters the hall to cheers and applause and proceeds to the platform to begin his speech.

A Koranic recitation is heard, and then Vice President Mubarak begins to read the NDP Congress resolutions and recommendations, saying that he will mention only a few of them. The NDP resolution on foreign policy, Mubarak notes, stresses the NDP's commitment to legality, international law, nonalignment, cooperation with all peoples and the peaceful settling of disputes. Mubarak says the congress is satisfied with the results of the Camp David agreements and stresses the need to continue this course for the benefit of the people of the area and to achieve full Palestinian autonomy. The other resolutions noted by Mubarak also reaffirm Egyptian policy lines, including support for the granting of facilities to the United States in Egypt to protect Arab states and opposition to permanent bases in Egypt.

After Mubarak stops reading the resolutions, he asks the congress if it approves what it has heard, at which point applause is heard. Mubarak then turns the podium over to Anwar as-Sadat, who begins speaking at 1714 GMT.

As-Sadat Address

NC012142 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1714 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Speech by President Anwar as-Sadat at Cairo University's grand hall of ceremonies concluding the National Democratic Party Congress final session--live]

[Excerpt] It is a basic line of the 23 July and 15 May revolutions that religion should not be exploited for politics--absolutely not. The regrettable thing is what happened with our Coptic brothers.

On 14 May you heard me relate the sorrowful story--indeed it is sorrowful. The reason is that this story is the same thing that happened in an attempt to exploit Islam. Some people tried to exploit Christianity and religious feelings. Then they backed up these words with statements about the persecution of the Copts in Egypt. They also said that massacres were being organized for the Copts in Egypt, and so on. They took this story to the outside world. I want to say that the subject used to be discussed within Egypt. However, it was considered shameful to talk about it outside Egypt. Nevertheless, this subject got out of Egypt to the outside world. Regrettably, those who are responsible for this thing are people who should never have placed themselves in this position. This is particularly true because I can claim that I am the sole Muslim ruler in Egypt who made a decision whereby Al-Azhar [Mosque] should participate in laying the cornerstone of a church to be built at state expense. [applause]

By God, when I made this decision, the deviationists were definitely idiotic if they thought that this decision had been made from a position of weakness. Never. This decision was made from a position of utmost strength. The state did not build a church; the problem was one of issuing permits to build churches. This is what was said, and indeed there was something of this kind. I then said: By god, we will solve this issue. I will refer it to the Popular Councils in the governorates, and the people will exercise their unrestricted freedom.

Yesterday they did not submit a report. The head of state says: Build a church near the mosque on 10 Ramadan at state expense and Al-Azhar will participate in laying the cornerstone, despite the fact that by doing so, I presume on Al-Azhar. I did this so I can say that I am a Muslim ruler and I make this decision through my responsibility as a Muslim ruler of a Muslim state in which Christians live side by side with their Muslim brothers--both of whom I am equally responsible for. [applause]

Claims were then made. What hurt me in these claims is that Egypt was attacked. Personal attacks made on me are no problem; I told you that in all these things, I forfeit my rights. However, I will not concede Egypt's rights--never, never. Again, national ideology is above political ideology.

I will not tolerate anyone who encroaches on Egypt. One day I heard the BBC and the Voice of America reporting the persecution of the Copts, the massacres, the fact that the Copts number 8 million, that the state is suppressing reports, that the Copts are not given equal opportunities and so on. This subject is contained in report compiled by a factfinding committee. I was saddened indeed when I read this report. However, it is imperative for every person to assume his responsibility.

I found out that the issue is one of BBC and Voice of America. Do they frighten us? Do they think will we be frightened? Did they think that when the media start talking we will be paralyzed? No. When I heard this, I said: Stop. We always resolved things inside the country together, but outside, no. Leaflets were distributed in the United States, and so forth.

The things that were said to the Copts in Egypt did not include the fact that As-Sadat ordered the building of a church at the state expense, and that As-Sadat compelled Al-Azhar to lay the foundation stone with the Christians. This was not said. They talked about oppression, positions. Such allegations were made. I am stunned. Why? Because when such statements are made by a regular member of the Coptic community, it is nothing. But when they are made by a religious leader--from the religion of Christianity, the religion of love, the religion of values, the religion of enlightenment--this is surprising. It is surprising that Christianity should turn into hatred. This is not Christianity, not at all.

Therefore, I made my position known on 14 May--that this is impermissible. I warn my sons, the Copts, because, regrettably, the sons abroad--whom the patriarchate said do not represent Egypt, and so forth, and do not represent the Copts of Egypt--are still going on with their plan. They even shamelessly approached our embassy in Australia. I sent the embassy a message, saying: Break your relations with them as Egyptians and withdraw their passports, because I do not like impudence. [applause]

You also heard me speak on 14 May about the story of the Christian state they wanted to establish at one time. My friend Kirillos, God bless his soul, was a noble Egyptian. After getting wind of the plan, he broke off his visit to Ethiopia, returned to Egypt, and did not open his mouth to anyone. He nipped this plan in the bud. A Christian state here.

I talked and you have heard me say that my sons the Copts live in Tukh, which is 1 km from my village.

I had my primary education in their school, and had this school not been there, I may not have gone to school. These sons have half the property in Mit Abu al-Kawm, my village. They all occupy senior jobs. How can anyone imagine hitting at the most precious thing people can have, their unity? They live as brothers in Egypt--one does not know one from the other. There is no prejudice. If at a certain time there are some fanatics, they are on this side and on the other side. But really, this was a serious action.

I will leave this to my sons the Copts and my sons the Muslims, because you all are responsible for your country. But the primary responsibility rests with my sons the Copts, so they may know that all the things that were told them were lies--clearly. It is a lie that I did not want to receive officials. As you heard me say on 14 May, I received a request from a member of the People's Assembly, who was my colleague in school. The church official who was responsible for all of this was with him in the car. When he came to me, we resolved everything in less than 4 hours. This was a week or 10 days before all this talk came out.

I will leave all of this to our Coptic sons in the first place and then to the entire Egyptian people because I will entrust the responsibility to you. There will be no exploitation of religion, whether Islam or Christianity or political action in the mosque or the church. If a man of religion wants to deal with politics, he must quit his Islamic or Christian role and go to the parties to work there. [applause]

I consider this to be an ordeal that must be totally eliminated. When all the sons of Egypt are accepted at the universities according to their school marks, they are indistinguishable. When the sons of Egypt enjoy free education, they are indistinguishable. When I assumed power as a Muslim ruler to apply the orders of my religion, I said as God almighty taught us in the Holy Koran: "O people of the book: Come to common terms as between us and you; that we worship none but God; that we associate no partners with him; that we erect not, from among ourselves, lords and patrons other than God; if then they turn back, say ye: bear witness that we at least are Muslims."

Once again I say as God almighty has taught us: Behold! The angels said: "O Mary! God has chosen thee and purified thee--chosen thee above the women of all nations." That is Mary, the first lady in the world until doomsday. The Koran teaches us this. As a Muslim ruler, the Koran also taught me: "We believe in God, and in what has been revealed to us and what was revealed to Abraham, Isma'il, Isaac, Jacob and the tribes, and in the books given to Moses, Jesus, and the prophets, from their lord: We make no distinction between one and another among them, and to God do we bow our will in Islam." [applause] If this can be interpreted, those who will interpret it must bear the results of their interpretation. But you, the Egyptian people, must check to see that each person does not go beyond his limits with the spirit of the Egyptian family that I told you about.

I have talked too much. [applause] I will now move to the Arab situation around us because it has regrettably witnessed new developments.

You recall that the Arab situation resulted in the emergence of a rejectionist camp consisting of Libya, the PLO, Syria, Algeria and the PDRY which was called the rejectionist front. We know and have heard what they had to say--what they say no longer creates a stir. The other camp, that is the others, headed by Saudi Arabia, also severed relations with us. This happened 15 months ago. I think that the best comment we can make is to take a look now, after 15 months, to see what has become of Egypt and what has become of all those who severed relations with us.

The most recent farce is in Afghanistan. Really, this matter of Afghanistan is a serious one--Libya, Syria, the PDRY and Algeria sided with the Soviet Union against the Muslims of Afghanistan and still talked about Arab solidarity. It has indeed turned into a farce--they stand with Russia against Afghanistan.

Syria began attacking Saudi Arabia. Actually this has been their custom and they are used to receiving money when they intensify their attacks. So it became a mercenary affair. Saudi Arabia, well, this is their way. So Syria attacks Saudi Arabia.

Libya attacks Iraq and Saudi Arabia. South Yemen concentrates forces on Oman's borders. Libya establishes unity with Syria. Algeria is afraid the Polisario might join the Libyan-Syrian unity.

I think this picture is sufficient to show in what state they are. However, the most serious thing happened recently, something serious--actually two things happened. The first was the reported unity between Libya and Syria. The seriousness of this matter is not that it is a unity. We all know that Syria and Libya are isolated. There is civil war in Syria, so much so--as I will tell you--that Hafiz al-Asad was compelled to seek a joint defense pact with the Soviet Union to save his neck and that of his brother and the 'Alawites there. In order to save his neck and the necks of his brother and his 'Alawite sect, he wants to bring in the Soviets to protect him against over 98 percent of Syria. Al-Qadhdhafi is not far from this. The unity between them is worthless. However, what will the state of affairs be after Syria this month, which began today, signs the joint defense agreement with the Soviet Union? They still talk about Arab solidarity, and they say that Egypt was the reason.

The second and more serious thing that happened in the past few days was the Iraqi attack on Iran and the outbreak of fighting between them. The problem, I must tell the story, the reason is known. The reason is that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn had concluded a treaty with the shah of Iran in Algeria in 1975. Under this treaty he made a concession to the shah on land and in Shatt al-'Arab. Saddam returned to Iraq from Algeria to say that this treaty was his greatest achievement. This was during the time of the shah.

Naturally, the reason for signing this treaty is that he wanted to rid himself of the Kurdish problem in the north because the battle las. quite a long time between him and the Kurds--about 10 years. Furthermore, Iran played a basic role in this battle.

Through this treaty, Saddam Husayn resolved the Kurdish problem in the north in return for territorial concessions and the concessions he made in Shatt al-'Arab. The Iranian revolution then erupted and Khomeyni and his group took office. In this respect, I would also like to state our position clearly. We do not stand against the Iranian revolution in its capacity as a people's revolution, nor are we ever against the people of Iran. On the contrary, we officially recognized the Iranian revolution, we opened our embassy and we proceeded forward in our relationship.

One day--and this was a surprising and noticeable action on which the then Iranian Prime Minister Bazargan and the foreign minister commented--they found out that Khomeyni had contacted the radio station from Qom and told them: Break off relations with Egypt. The radio announced the severance of relations with Egypt. Neither Iranian Prime Minister Bazargan nor his foreign minister were aware of this action. They announced it officially. Khomeyni broke off relations with Egypt.

Even this action does not change the picture as far as we are concerned. So as to be just, the dispute between us and Iran, or us and Khomeyni, is about two things. The first is that Khomeyni is saying that his revolution is an Islamic one.

No, absolutely not. Islam is not his property. He is not the one to tell the Muslims how to behave. We even question his ideology. Khomeyni cannot do these things. Is Islam murder? Is Islam revenge? Is Islam the unemployed millions in Iran, which possess enough wealth to enable every Iranian to enjoy the highest standard of living? While he is supposed to be responsible for the security of foreigners in his country, is it in keeping with Islam that he should seize the Americans at the embassy? Is this in keeping with Islam? No, I take refuge in God.

This is a defamation of Islam, because Islam as such has emerged as a religion that advocates murder, bloodshed, revenge, and fanaticism, striking at all the values that Almighty God intended for the prosperity of this world. Is this how things should be?

Well then, I have 120 embassies in my country. Furthermore, I have thousands of diplomats--and some of them work against Egypt. This happened in the Bulgarian Embassy and they departed. There are other embassies that are working [against Egypt]. However, there are values, limits. Our own ethics take precedence over international law. These ethics are indivisible. Why? Because these are Islamic ethics. An emissary has immunity under Islam. Any emissary who comes with a message has immunity, even if he were to be the envoy of Musaylimah the liar, who went to share the status of prophet with Muhammad. However, they did not kill him because he was an emissary. Instead, they sent him back. At that time, they wondered how this was done. 'Umar, may God be merciful to his soul, wanted to break his neck. Never. As long as an emissary is an envoy carrying a message, he enjoys immunity. These are our values.

Then come international law, international practices and the level of humanitarianism. No, we differ with Khomeyni. This is not an Islamic revolution, nor do Islamic ethics condone what has happened to the employees of the U.S. Embassy. Otherwise, if things are as such, if this is what Islam is about and if he says that his revolution is an Islamic one, then when morning comes, all the Islamic countries should arrest all these people in our country and throw them in prison. Then, what kind of world would this be?

These are the two points of disagreement between us and Khomeyni. Despite the fact that he severed relations, we have nothing against the revolution in Iran. The Iranian revolution belongs to the Iranian people. If Khomeyni is there now, tomorrow there may be someone else. We do not interfere in a people's revolutin. As far as Khomeyni is concerned, when he claims that it is an Islamic revolution, I say sorry, I stand up and speak up before the whole world. He would have brought our name as Muslims into disrepute had it not been for the fact that Egypt's voice was raised out of all the Muslim presidents and kings. [applause]

Egypt is proud of this. Egypt is proud that it is the cradle of the three religions. [Word indistinct] and Mary and Jesus took refuge here. We defended Islam for 1,000 years. We are the cradle of the three religions. We are proud of this. We condemn anything that is against the three religions. As you know, the whole world again was dazzled--as it was on the matter of the shah--that I, of all the Muslim kings and presidents, spoke out. Well, I did that because I feel that I am a Muslim individual and a Muslim ruler. Egypt has a leading Islamic responsibility. God Almighty taught me dignity when he said dignity was for God, His prophet and the faithful. [applause] We have dignity and we do not compromise on a matter that touches our religion, or any of the three religions.

This is our disagreement with Khomeyni. To go back to the story of Saddam Husayn, he made some concessions to the shah. The revolution broke out and Khomeyni came to power. Khomeyni bears a grudge against Saddam because Saddam expelled him from Iraq on the orders of the shah when he was plotting.

He went to France and returned to Iran as a leader with a grudge against Saddam. Saddam had made concessions on land and in Shatt al-'Arab. Saddam seized the opportunity. He considered that the Iranian armed forces were finished, and moved to regain the land and Shatt al-'Arab, which he himself had conceded to the shah.

Well, I am not attacking Saddam and I do not rejoice at the misfortune of others because only the weak do such a thing. I am not weak at all. However, they could have resorted to peaceful means. He did what the shah had done. The shah abrogated the treaty, and then he abrogated it, and so on. So why didn't they wait and discuss it at the Security Council or something like that?

I would like to make it clear that Iraq is an Islamic Arab state and Iran is an Islamic state, and I do not support one against the other except with justice. [applause]

However, what is happening in the gulf today is serious. It seems that Saddam's information on Iran's strength was not correct. Cities are being hit and civilians are being killed. I do not differentiate between this and what is happening in Afghanistan. I condemned the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and I will condemn it to any extent. I must condemn whoever hits peaceful people in Iraq. If Saddam hits peaceful citizens in Iran, I also condemn him with all clarity and frankness.

The danger in this situation lies in the fact that Iran's tone has begun to rise. We are once again going back to Arab nationalism and Persian nationalism. As a Muslim and as a ruler of a country that bears an Islamic responsibility, I reject this. I reject a return to racial fanaticism [shu'ubiya]. One is an Arab Muslim and the other a Persian Muslim. This is against Islam, and I will not allow it as a person responsible for Egypt, which bears an Islamic responsibility. I will not permit it.

Saddam may have been wrong. Khomeyni may have been wrong. This we will know when they sit together and events become clear. But I am speaking as a Muslim and I am speaking on behalf of Egypt, which bears a responsibility toward the Islamic world. Thank God the Arab League was withdrawn so that Egypt can now begin the league of Islamic and Arab peoples. Notice here that I said Islamic before Arab. I have asked Dr Zakariya Birri to prepare the decree forming a preparatory committee for the establishment of this league. I asked him to contact the grand shaykh of Al-Azhar, Dr Bisar, and all Islamic states in order to establish the league of Islamic and Arab peoples. God willing, I shall soon sign this decree and publish it.

In the league of Islamic and Arab peoples, I totally reject and we totally reject any return to this racial fanaticism [ash.shu'ubiyah]. I care for the Muslim people in Iran as much as I care for the Muslim people in Iraq. Clearly and frankly, Islam comes first and then Arabism--clearly. [applause] The danger in this lies in the fact that blood is being spilled between two Muslim peoples. Racial fanaticism--Persian nationalism and Iraqi nationalism--is a tone that I reject. I reject such a tone from the Iranian rulers today, which is, in effect, that every Arab country in the gulf must do this and that or else we will hit it. No. No. I would like Iran and the rulers of Iran to know that we reject this tone.

Iran has an absolute right to its national soil, its resources, its revolution, to whatever it likes within its territory--but to try, in case of another's mistake, to impose its hegemony over the Arab Gulf states, no. Egypt rejects this. I would like everyone to hear this and to formulate their stands accordingly. We reject the giving of orders, although the Arab Gulf states which take these orders have broken their relations with us. I will say more than this. You all have read about the planes which Saudi Arabia has requested.

After I have announced that we are committed to giving facilities to the United States to assist any Islamic or Arab state, some tried to exploit this--of course we know the agents of the Soviet Union and all such types--but they did not understand us. I hope that Egypt now has been understood completely. When I made this decision I made it on the basis of Egypt's historic responsibility to the Arab nation and the Islamic world, even though they had broken relations with us. This is because we have been given wisdom by God, we have been given strength by God, we have been given honor and glory by God. Therefore, we shall not pay attention to these sham rulers. They rule today, but they are not eternal. Others will come after them. But Islam is everlasting and people are everlasting.

Despite the fact that relations are severed, Saudi Arabia has asked for four planes. The United States urgently contacted us yesterday and said that Saudi Arabia had asked for four planes--planes of major operations, the AWACS-- that the United States had decided to grant Saudi Arabia's request, and asking for a transit permit. Immediately, Vice President Husni Mubarak told them: Welcome.

Today, and after you have decided--I have asked that this matter be submitted to you because I am entrusting the responsibility to you fully--to provide facilities for help for any Arab or Islamic state and have decided that we do not give bases, on the basis of this decision of yours, I will inform the United States, now after this conference, that in accordance with your decision, if Saudi Arabia needs U.S. help, and buries its head in the sand--as they are now doing after leaving Egypt--and is afraid to have Americans go there to help them, after your decision, I will inform the United States tonight that anything Saudi Arabia needs for its defense, bring it here to Egypt and defend Saudi Arabia from Egypt until you finish. This notification will not be confined to Saudi Arabia only; it will also apply to all the Arab states and gulf emirates, as well as to all the Islamic states to Indonesia.

[applause]

I recall Almighty God saying in the Koran: The blind and those with sight are not alike; nor are the depths of darkness and light; nor are the (chilly) shade and the (genial) heat of the sun; nor are those who are living and those who are dead. God can make anyone that he wants to hear; but thou can not make those hear who are (buried) in graves. [applause]

We do not accept this new Iranian tone, resulting from this situation, for our Arab brothers who severed relations with us. As I announced before you and in your name, I will officially convey your decision to the United States tonight. Any Arab or Islamic state that behaves like an ostrich--we will have the Americans here to defend it until this state is at rest, and then the Americans can go home. As you have precisely said, we will not grant any bases. I told the Russians this before, I told the Americans, in the four times that I visited the Soviet Union in 2 years. I then told the United States that Egypt does not want one foreign soldier to defend it; Egypt only wants arms.

Russia knows this, and I announced it often. The United States knows it, and I have repeated it as the essence of our policy. For this reason you are right to say "no to bases," but, proceeding from our Islamic and Arab responsibility, we will give facilities to rescue any of these states that asks for assistance.

I have unduly taken a great deal of your time. Thus, I have told you only some of what I wanted to say today because time was insufficient. I will print the remaining points which I have not been able to talk about and I will send them to you on the occasion of this conference.

However, before I leave this hall, I greet you all--every man and every woman among you. Through you, I greet all our people for this confidence with which you have graced me. [applause]

All that I can give in return is to place my life at your disposal and to dedicate it to you and to our people so that our procession can continue to forge ahead, fully freed of all the things from which we had suffered. Our procession will reach for the sky.

Just as I worked in the past 10 years, while you now assume responsibility and I am the last one of you in the line and as you have known me and as our noble people and our noble, persistent and believing villages have known me, I pledge to you that I will continue to be ith you with all my mind, efforts and work. I invoke almighty God to grant us all wisdom, success, confidence, strength and dignity. Dignity is for God, his prophet and the believers.

"Our Lord: Condemn us not if we forget or fall into error; our Lord: Lay not on us a burden like that which thou didst lay on those before us; our Lord: Lay not on us a burden greater than we have the strength to bear. Blot out our sins and grant us forgiveness. Have mercy on us. Thou art our protector; help us against those who stand against faith."

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NK011110 Cairo MENA in English 2350 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Report on 30 September statement by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Egypt Kamal Hasan 'Ali to the 35th General Assembly of the United Nations]

[Excerpts] I intend to start with the international economic relations, particularly in the light of the 11th special session of the General Assembly, the deputy prime minister stressed.

Despite the great amount of international attention, culminating in the African economic summit held in Lagos last April, and the recently concluded 11th special session of the General Assembly, devoted to the establishment of a new international economic order based on justice and cooperation, additional efforts on our part are still required.

The 11th special session, Kamal Hasan 'Ali went on to say, was convened with a view to evaluating the present stage of the international economic relations. It was hoped that an agreement could be reached to begin serious efforts to resolve the acute economic crises that confront our contemporary world and in particular the developing nations. It is no secret that the special session failed to achieve its objectives, he noted. Nevertheless, it has vividly demonstrated the importance the international community attaches to continuous dialogue and the adoption of a global and integrated approach for the solution of the economic difficulties that confront the world at large, the minister of foreign affairs continued.

Being an integral part of the Group of 77, Egypt realizes full well that its economic salvation must ultimately lie in its own self-reliance. Nevertheless, Egypt realizes that certain complementing factors, such as economic cooperation among developing countries and the interdependence between developed and developing countries, are essential.

There exists, in fact, the minister urged, a wide area in which developing countries can satisfy each others needs, thereby effecting change on the pattern of international economic relations. In this connection, he said, I wish to point out, as an example, Egypt's latest endeavour in establishing a fund for technical cooperation designed to launch a new era of multifaceted cooperation with its sisterly African countries.

The minister of foreign affairs, citing examples of the use of force which is spreading these days in international relations, said the situation in southern Lebanon, where Israel persists in its armed attacks on the people of that sisterly country, is another dangerous manifestation of the use of force in international relations. Israel is mistaken in its illusion that the use of force against Lebanon serves its security. Such policies only constitute a grave threat to the security of the region and the whole world. Such a misguided policy, no doubt, constitutes a serious obstruction to the peace process.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali then went on to cite the policies of the Government of South Africa, whether in Namibia or within South Africa itself, or the latter's recurring attacks on Angola, stand as a witness to the use of force for the purpose of the subjugation of a people [as recened].

The use of force, the Egyptian minister stressed, has proliferated in such a way that it now has come to constitute a definite pattern in the conduct of inter-state relations, a fact witnessed by recent conflicts between Iran and Iraq, and between Somalia and Ethiopia. Such a pattern has not even spared sisterly countries, as witnessed by the conflict between Algeria and Morocco over the Western Sahara. In this connection, we wish to emphasize the importance of implementing the United Nations resolution on the question of Korea, so that the national and legitimate aspirations of the Korean people may be realized.

In the Middle East, General Kamal Hasan 'Ali said, we suffer from a volatile situation resulting from a perilous strategic rivalry that is closing in with clear and aggressive steps, by the day, on our region.

In the Arabian Gulf, looming external threats are endangering the freedom and sovereignty of the Arab people in the region. By such threats, I do not mean the reported threats to the oil wells. For in Egypt we espouse a different approach based on our keen interest to safeguard the integrity, rights and riches of the Arab people in the gulf area. From this rostrum I declare, most solemnly, that Egypt is willing and able to carry out its historic role and to shoulder its responsibilities in safeguarding the sovereignty of the Arab people in the gulf in accordance with their wishes.

In this regard, we are following, with the utmost concern and dismay, the ongoing war between Iran and Iraq. This outbreak of armed hostilities not only adds a new dimension to the already precarious situation in the Middle East, but has resulted in much bloodshed and destruction to two neighborly countries to which Egypt is bound by history and the common heritage of Islam. The situation in the area is fraught with inherent danger compounded by clear external strategic ambitions detrimental to the interests of its people. We therefore urge self-restraint, and call for collective action to bring about a suitable climate conducive to the resolution of the problems that resulted in the present conflict, which would take into account the necessity to bring **the bloodshed** to an end and safeguard the stability of the region, continued Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

The Egyptian deputy prime minister went on saying, as **a littoral** state of the Mediterranean Sea, Egypt is closely following, in conjunction with efforts undertaken within the context of European security, the effects of the serious international developments on the security of the states in the region. Egypt, therefore, urges a greater role at the forth-coming Madrid conference of European security and cooperation for the non-European Mediterranean states so that these states may present and be enabled to discuss their security problems, thereby protecting their legitimate interests in the face of the ongoing rivalries and in order that no international agreement would be concluded without their active participation.

Touching on the disruptive political currents to which the non-aligned movement is currently exposed, Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali, said, unfortunately, the nonaligned movement is at present the target of vicious and sinister attempts, oblivious to either the genuine interests of the movement as a whole, or even to its possible extinction, to divert it from its true and original path, to inject alien concepts that are capable of turning the movement into a weapon to be exploited by a super power. Such attempts cannot but undermine the bases of the movement and wipe away its accomplishments. These accomplishments were realized through many years of struggle--in defending freedoms and in safeguarding the security and sovereignty of the peoples and countries of the Third World.

We did not establish the nonaligned movement so that it may be exploited by either of the rival blocs or to end up as part of the system of competing political alliances or, for that matter, an appendage to a particular military pact. But rather, we established this movement as a sound, moral and spiritual force, to play a positive and effective role in international affairs. On behalf of Egypt, I declare that we will resist, with all vigor, the destructive roles countries play within the movement. The nonaligned movement shall not be permitted to be a tool in the hands of any bloc.... I emphasize...any bloc. It shall continue to be a vigorous and free force.

As regards the continuation of the present army race, whether in the conventional or nuclear sense, he pointed out that it posed grave dangers for both the present and future. It is a foregone conclusion that the exacerbation of the arms race, in particular in the nuclear field, in the presence of areas of potential conflict and the escalation of the strategic rivalry, enhances the possibilities of global war.

In this context, the minister of foreign affairs continued, we should also like to emphasize the importance of creating nuclear-weapon-free zones. To complement the efforts undertaken towards this end in Latin America, where an international treaty is in force, and in Africa, where its leaders, with the support of the United Nations, have declared it as a nuclear-free zone, Egypt strongly urges the adoption of practical and effective measures towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

He declared Egypts' total support for the creation of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean.

Then the Egyptian foreign minister tackled the problem of Palestine, saying that it has suffered more than any other problem over the past quarter of a century, from international indifference. It was only after the Ramadan-October 1973 war, and as a direct consequence of it, that definite and effective movement on the road towards a peaceful settlement of this problem occured.

Notwithstanding this unanimous support by the international community, obstacles continue to obstruct the right of the Palestinians to self-determination. On the other hand, attempts persist to drown meaningful efforts in a sea of rhetoric. As a result of these attempts, and in spite of the principles enshrined in the United Nations, the Palestinian people continued to be deprived of their rights, to suffer under the yoke of oppression and the agony of displacement and foreign occupation without a glimmer of hope that it is feasible to realize their freedom and exercise their inalienable and legitimate right to self-determination without foreign interference on their own land.

Egypt considers the Palestinian question an Egyptian, Arab and African problem. A problem that relates to, and affects the Third World as a whole.

Consequently, Egypt has embarked on the solution of this problem: First by shattering the status quo which some have tried to perpetuate, nd then usher in a transitional period which could be utilized as a preparatory ph for a comprehensive negotiation of the final settlement in which the Palestinian peopl will participate, on an equal footing, with the other concerned parties.

It is universally recognized that the Palestinian problem is a complex one, comprising many intricate and intertwined components. All efforts for its resolution must therefore focus, first of all, on terminating the foreign occupation of Palestinian territories in the West Bank, Arab Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip, and the restoration of the inalienable and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Egypt's signing of the Camp David accords is a step in that direction. The Camp David accords represent a concrete step toward the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242, a step that would usher a transitional arrangement in preparation of the exercise of self-determination by the Palestinian people. The accords were also designed to foster Palestinian-Israeli coexistence. Once Israel respects the rule of international law and legitimacy, the two peoples can appreciate the mutual advantages of peaceful coexistence and cooperation in the future.

When we embarked on the negotiations to establish the transitional arrangements, we had much hope that despite the vilification campaign, that it will be possible to proceed to alleviate the plight of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and to enable them to exercise full authority over their territory and later participate in an equal footing with the Israeli Government in negotiations aimed at determining the present as well as the future. However, Israel's vacillation and obstructionism, together with its settlement policy and the illegal measures it undertakes in Jerusalem, have all, more than once, resulted in stagnation and stalemate.

Egypt, the deputy prime minister said, in spite of being among the first to condemn such Israeli policies, still believes that an opportunity exists to achieve tangible progress towards a comprehensive settlement.

To surmount the obstacles posed by Israel's procrastination in the negotiations and its policies in the occupied territories, obstacles that impede any meaningful movement towards the interim objectives stipulated in the Camp David accords; namely, the establishment of full autonomy in the West Bank, including Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip, for a period not exceeding five years. President as-Sadat proposed the convening of a summit meeting with the president of the United States and the prime minister of Israel after the U.S. presidential elections. The purpose of the summit is to discuss these obstacles with a view to resolving them and thereby paving the way towards the establishment of the interim period in which the Israeli Military Government shall be replaced by a Palestinian authority, and the Israeli armed forces will commence their withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

It is necessary to state, the deputy prime minister then declared, in the clearest terms, that all these initiatives, ideas and proposals should take into account the following two basic considerations:

1) To complement the efforts made and those still being made for the peaceful settlement of the problem.

2) To be based on the following principles:

(A) The legitimate and inalienable right of the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination without external interference. In addition, the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to establish their own independent state in Palestine as an undisputed right, equal to that of all peoples to independence.

(B) Any settlement should provide for the implementation of all the principles embodied in Security Council Resolution 242 and in particular the inadmisibility of the acquisition of territory by force and the respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in the region.

(C) The right and the obligation of the Palestinian people to participate in all the stages of negotiations leading to a just settlement.

(D) The rejection of all the Israeli measures which are contrary to international law, the charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the binding international conventions, in particular the building of settlements in occupied territories.

(E) The security of the area is indivisible and therefore does not relate to Israel only. Genuine security cannot be realized for one party at the expense of the security and rights of the others.

(F) The necessity that Israel immediately undertake certain confidence building measures to bring about a climate of understanding and coexistance between the Palestinian and Israeli peoples, a climate that would, on the basis of international legitimacy, pave the way towards friendly relations between the two peoples in the future.

Concluding Kamal Hasan 'Ali said as stated by President as-Sadat, Jerusalem is matter of deep concern to 2 billion Moslems and Christians. For us, it has historical and spirtual significance, it is a symbol of peace and harmony. We therefore cannot accept that it represents hatred, selfishness and usurpation without regard to legality or legitimacy.

Egypt has chosen the path of peace. Egypt shall spare no effort in its quest for peace. Such a position finds its roots in Egypt's commitment to the lofty principles and objectives of the United Nations, and the principles of nonalignment for which it has struggled until they have become established norms for the majority of nations. Egypt's foreign policy should be seen as a manifestation of the historical role it has played since the dawn of civilization. Egypt shall continue, together with other peace-loving nations, to strive for the elimination of the spectre of war, the development of friendly relations, and fruitful cooperation among nations in order that an international order, where justice and peace shall prevail. [sentence as received]

AS-SADAT SAYS U.S. MAY USE EGYPT'S BASES IF GULF BLOCKED

OW011355 Hong Kong AFP in English 1321 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 1 (AFP)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has told a Japanese parliamentarian that his government would allow the United States to use Egyptian military bases if Washington took action in connection with the Iran-Iraq conflict, it was learned here today.

According to Japanese Foreign Ministry sources, President as-Sadat made the remark when he met with Mr Akira Hatano, a House of Councillors (lower house) member of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), in Egypt on 21 September.

The president told Mr Hatano at the meeting that Egypt would permit the American use of Egyptian military bases in the case of an American action after the blockade of the Hormuz Strait, the sources said.

The president said he believed that the United States will take military action if the Hormuz Strait is blockaded in the aftermath of the Iran-Iraq war, Mr Hatano was quoted as saying.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 1 OCT

Communique No 55

JN011720 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1658 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Communique No 55 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 1 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

1. The enemy's aircraft today launched savage raids against civilian targets in a desperate attempt to retaliate for his defeats by our valiant ground forces. Our antiaircraft defense intercepted the aggressive planes and shot down a number of them, as follows:

A. At 0830, the enemy's planes raided Kirkuk, aiming at civilian installations.
B. At 0835, they launched raids against Al-Kut, aiming at economic installations.
C. At 0850, they raided civilian installations in 'Aqrah.
D. At 1045, they raided military installations in As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate.
E. The enemy's planes twice raided the economic installations in Basra, at 1205 and 1222 today.
F. They launched raids against the civilian installations in Umm Qasr at 1335.

2. Our ground defenses shot down two enemy planes: one in Al-Basrah Governorate and another in At-Ta'mim Governorate.

3. Our losses as a result of the enemy raids are:

A. Twelve civilians were martyred in Al-Kut and four were wounded: two in Al-Basrah Governorate and two in As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate.
B. Damages were inflicted on some civilian installations and some civilian cars were hit in Al-Basrah Governorate.

4. Our air force launched raids against the enemy's military and economic targets today and inflicted heavy losses on them, as follows:

A. They raided oil storage tanks in the Ahvaz sector.
B. They raided a railway station and a bridge in Dezful sector. Large explosions occurred in the station. These are believed to be ammunition dumps.
C. Concentrations of enemy vehicles in Ahvaz sector were hit.
D. Enemy concentrations of vehicles and armor in Abdan region were bombed.
E. A railway station in Dasht-e Abi in Ahvaz sector was bombed. All our planes returned home safely.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 October 1980.

Communique No 56

JN020930 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0915 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Communique No 56 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 2 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our ground forces yesterday continued to destroy the enemy's reinforcements and counter-attacks aimed at restoring the land seized by the land lions. Our forces also continued to mop up the enemy pockets in the central and southern operations sectors, destroyed his remnants everywhere and inflicted the following grave losses in life and equipment on the enemy:

1. Enemy losses:

A. Personnel: A large number of killed and wounded.
B. Equipment: 14 tanks and several vehicles loaded with hardware destroyed.
C. Two enemy camps in the Ahvaz sector destroyed and burned.
D. A number of missile bases destroyed and several fuel reservoirs burned.
E. A large quantity of equipment and medium-sized arms seized.

2. Our losses:

A. Personnel: 16 martyrs, 24 wounded, 3 missing.
B. Equipment: 7 tanks, 4 troop carriers and 12 vehicles of various types destroyed.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 October 1980.

AFP DESCRIBES RESULT OF BAGHDAD POWER STATION BOMBING

NC301919 Paris AFP in English 1857 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Sep (AFP)--An Iranian air raid on a thermo-electric power station in the industrial suburb of Ad-Dawrah south of the capital today killed 11 people, including seven children, and injured 85.

Subsequent explosions set off fires which were still raging out of control late today.

The power station's main generator building was in flames with columns of thick black smoke streaming trhough high tension conduits to the transformer room. With flames leaping into the evening sky, a giant mushroom of black smoke settled over the south of the city.

In nearby hospitals, emergency rooms were overflowing with casualties from the fierce Iranian attack, mostly badly burned civilians.

Despite the whining of ambulance and fire brigade sirens which created the first real feeling of war in Baghdad, the population was calm, with militiamen, often only in their teens, directing a path through the packed traffic.

INA REPORTS GROUND FORCES OPERATIONS INSIDE IRAN 1 OCT

JN011902 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Oct (INA)--Press reports received from the battlefronts this evening stress that the valiant Iraqi forces have tightened their grip over all the approaches to the city. The reports point out that the remnants of the defeated enemy forces have to either surrender to the Iraqi forces or face death.

A responsible military source at the front told INA that the Iraqi forces have demolished all the fortified camps in Dezful sector and have destroyed all the oil storage tanks spread around the city. He added that the Iraqi forces have dealt heavy blows to the remaining pockets of resistance in the region around the city when these groups tried to attack the Iraqi forces.

The responsible military source pointed out that the camps, which were completely destroyed by the Iraqi forces, contained huge depots of advanced weapons and military electronic equipment. He said that the enemy sustained heavy and massive losses in lives and equipment. These included 14 tanks and fuel reservoirs, which were still ablaze when this report was prepared.

The source added that large numbers of captives were taken by the victorious Iraqi forces today. The captives affirmed that the collapsing Persian regime is imposing a complete information blackout on the successive defeats of its forces.

The source also pointed out that the captives were surprised to see Iraqi forces stationed deep inside Iranian territory. They said that what Tehran radio and other information media had disseminated on the Persian forces' control of vast areas of land in Iraq was mere delusion and deceit.

In addition, the INA team on the northern front said that the advanced units of the Iraqi Armed Forces wiped out the Persian enemy's pockets of resistance in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab sector when these groups tried to attack the Iraqi forces this morning.

The INA team said in a dispatch from Qasr-e Shirin this evening that the Persian forces sustained heavy losses in lives and equipment and left behind a number of tanks and vehicles on the battlefield. It added that the preliminary estimates show that about 34 of the enemy were killed.

'RELIABLE SOURCE' SAYS FIERCE BATTLE WAGED FOR DEZFUL

LD011657 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 1 Oct 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent Hafiz Ibrahim Khayrallah report: "Decisive Battle on Dezful Front Decides Fate of Iraqi-Iranian War"]

[Excerpt] Baghdad--A reliable Iraqi source has told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the really fierce battle is the one now in progress on the Dezful front and that on this occasion the Iraqi Army has for the first time brought into play its highly sophisticated technical capabilities, while the previous battles had been fought using purely traditional weapons. The source said that it is natural for the Iranians to reinforce their defense of Dezful with all the capabilities at their disposal. Likewise, it is natural for the Iraqi Army to support its attacking forces with formations, numbers of personnel and technical capabilities as yet unwitnessed in this war.

According to the reliable source, Dezful is a major military, economic and stratetic area in both the Iraqi and Iranian concepts. It has the biggest oil-pumping station feeding Iran with the oil of Arabistan. It is surrounded by the biggest system of water dams which are regarded as the lifeline of a sizable number of cities and towns. It also has an enormous Iranian military complex at the mountain approaches to the heart of Iran. The Iraqis are now happy to say that they have taken the very important airbase which the Americans had built inside the mountain and which is similar to those in Upper Galilee.

As for the other military bases around the city, they are still the subject of fierce fighting.

INA REPORTS IRAN'S NEGATIVE REPLY TO UN CEASE-FIRE CALL

JN012046 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2037 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 1 Oct (INA)--The Iranian regime has rejected the UN Security Council's resolution of last Sunday calling for a halt in the use of force and for a settlement of the crisis through peaceful methods. This rejection was included in a message Abolhasan Bani-Sadr sent to UN Security General Dr Kurt Waldheim. The details of the message were released here this evening.

Iraq informed the UN secretary general earlier of its approval of the Security Council's resolution.

JAPANESE NATIONALS, SHIP LEAVE COUNTRY

JAL Airlift

OW271145 Tokyo KYODO in English 1126 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Tokyo, Sep]7, KYODO--A total of 962 Japanese nationals have fled to Kuwait from war-torn Iraq and 475 of them have already left to return to Japan, Japan Air Lines (JAL) officials said late Saturday. They said the information came from JAL's representative in Kuwait.

The officials said a rescue aircraft left Narita Airport early Saturday to bring back another 411 of the evacuating Japanese. The group was due to arrive at Narita around 2:30 P.M. Sunday, officials said. They said the remaining 76 evacuees plan to stay temporarily in Kuwait and so a plan to send a second rescue aircraft had been dropped.

A spokesman for Sumitomo Heavy Industries Ltd said 153 Japanese workers of the firm stationed at Khawr az-Zubayr in the Iraqi oil fields had been evacuated to Kuwait. All but 33 left by air for home early Saturday and the remainder would fly out Saturday night, the spokesman said.

Both groups were due to arrive at Narita around 1 A.M. Monday morning, he said.

Ship Departure

OW280446 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 28, KYODO--One of the five Japanese ships tied up at Iraqi ports near the border with Iran due to the Iran-Iraq fighting was permitted by Iraqi authorities Saturday night to leave port, according to information received by the foreign ministry from the Japanese Embassy in Baghdad.

The embassy reported the 24,000-ton container ship Hakozaki Maru of N.Y.K. Line berthed at Umm Qasr in southern Iraq with 26 crewmen aboard was expected to leave the port for Dubai in the United Arab Emirates shortly.

It said the tanker Camelia of Taiyo Shosen Kaisha of Tokyo, manned by a crew of 26, also wants to leave Basra where it is tied up, but no permission has been obtained so far.

The embassy has asked the Iraqi authorities to permit other Japanese ships to leave Iraqi ports and secure pilots, fuel and food for them, as well as assure their safety.

28 Sep Bombing

JN291725 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1610 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] On the night of 28 September, the peshmerga of the Khanaqin committee planted a bomb on the Zayn al-Qaws (Balimch) road. The bomb went off at midnight under a military car killing all its occupants.

1 Oct Shelling

JN012059 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] (Merga Sur)--On 25 September 1980, the valiant peshmerga of the right wing of the KDP Second Branch launched a bold attack on the headquarters of the enemy's company stationed in (Karwa Sarki) between the villages of (Kurkah) and (Kani Linj). The peshmerga fiercely shelled the company's headquarters and completedly destroyed the place, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

PRESIDENT HUSAYN CONGRATULATES PRC ON NATIONAL DAY

JN301244 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Sep 80

["Text" of cable of congratulations sent by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to Ye Jianying, chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee, on PRC National Day--date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Yi Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in the PRC: On the occasion of the Chinese National Day, it gives me pleasure to send your excellency, on behalf of the Iraqi people and government, and in my own name, warmest congratulations and blessings. We wish you continued good health and happiness, and further prosperity and progress for the friendly Chinese people.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Iraqi Republic.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI CONDUCTS MEETINGS AT UN

Muskie Meeting

JN011223 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1208 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 1 Oct (INA)--Last night Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie at the latter's request. Dr Hammadi said after the meeting that he made it clear to the U.S. Secretary of State that the best way to prevent escalation of the conflict in the region is for the United States to remain outside this conflict.

Philippine Minister

JN011939 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 1 Oct (INA)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here today with his Philippine counterpart Carlos Romulo. The talks dealt with bilateral relations and Iraq's stand on its inalienable rights, being violated by Iran, to its usurped lands and waters.

The Philippine minister stressed his country's support for Iraq in confronting the Iranian attacks and in restoring its lands and waters. He also praised Iraq's pioneering role in supporting the nonaligned movement.

Canadian Official

JN020500 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0300 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] New York--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here yesterday with Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan. Dr Hammadi acquainted his Canadian counterpart with Iraq's tenacious and just attitude on the restoration of its rights over its land and waters usurped by the Persian racist regime. The talks dealt with the situation in the Arab Gulf and bilateral relations, as well as the means to develop these relations.

Dr Hammadi extended an official invitation to the Canadian minister of state for external affairs to visit Iraq. The invitation was accepted.

AL-QABAS Interview

LD020906 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0721 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 2 Oct (KUNA)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said in a press statement today he expects Iran to yield to pressure and to accept a halt in the present fighting with Iraq. But he warned at the same time his country will continue the war if Iran rejects the conditions for ending the war. He said: We have the capabilities to continue the battle and I do not believe they have the same capabilities. Dr Hammadi told the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, in an interview given in Baghdad, that the Iranians are not prepared to accept a cease-fire, but that in the end they will accept as a result of pressures.

He added it is difficult to reach understanding with the present regime in Tehran; but this is up to them. If they want peace, we are for it; and if they want to persist in the present state of affairs, then they must bear the consequences.

GOVERNMENT MAINTAINS DIPLOMATIC CONTACTS ON STRUGGLE

UAE President's Meeting

JN291605 Baghdad INA in English 1550 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Sep (INA)--President of the United Arab Emirates Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received here today Iraq's Ambassador to the UAE Muhammad Jasim al-Amin.

Talks at the meeting, also attended by Chairman of the Presidential Diwan Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, covered the developments of the current situation in the Arab region.

The Iraqi ambassador also met the UAE's Vice-President and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum.

The bilateral relations between the two countries and the current situations were discussed at the meeting.

GDR Briefing

JN011514 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (INA)--Khalid 'Uthman, Iraqi ambassador in Berlin, has briefed Klaus Willerding, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, on Iraq's stand toward its dispute with Iran.

During his meeting with the German official here today, the ambassador stressed that Iraq was forced to enter the war in order to defend its legitimate rights concerning its waters and lands.

Willerding showed his country's understanding of the Iraqi stand.

Saudi Envoy's Message

JN011814 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1745 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Oct (INA)--Saudi Education Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, personal envoy of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia to Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, president of the republic and commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces, left Baghdad today.

Al-Khuwaytir, who arrived here this morning, conveyed an oral message to President Saddam Husayn from King Khalid. The message deals with the developments of the situation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SPEAKER RETURNS HOME 27 SEP

JN281554 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 28 Sep (INA)--Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad and his accompanying delegation returned home last night after having participated in the meetings of the 67th session of the International Parliamentary Union held in Berlin, GDR, 14-26 September.

ARABISTAN TRIBAL CHIEFS CABLE SUPPORT TO PRESIDENT

JN282228 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Sep 80

["Text" of cable of support from Arabistan tribal chiefs of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn--date not given]

[Text] The chiefs of the Arab tribes in Arabistan, believing in the inevitability of the victory of good against bad, stand proudly in respect to your miraculous decision and your enforcement of your will in both word and deed. The enemies will have no chance to wake up from the decision's blow. Their strength has been futile and their multitudes have been dispersed.

Let our army's victory in Arabistan and its entrance into the cities of Ahvaz and Al-Muhammarah be the beginning of the road to liberate Palestine and to enter Jerusalem triumphantly.

To you, the hero of Arabism and the liberator of Arabistan, we give the pledge of free men that we, our tribes and sons, will be faithful soldiers under your flag and a sharp sword in your hand.

May God preserve you, prominent Arab leader. May God bless your steps. May God keep you as our and the Arab nation's treasure.

[Signed] Ishaq Juhayyir Turki as-Sa'dah, chief of the Badiyah clan; Sayyid Yusif as-Sayyid Latif, on behalf of the As-Sadah clan; Sayyid Karim as-Sayyid Ni'mah, on behalf of the As-Sadah clan; 'Abbas al-Muhadir, on behalf of the Ayyashah clan; Juhayyir al-Muslim, on behalf of the Ghazzi clan; Shayhud Mudfi, on behalf of the An-Nasr clan; Haj Hasan al-Hura im, on behalf of the Al-Hayran clan; Haj Munayshid al-Musayr, on behalf of the Al-Musayr clan; Sa'dun al-Bandar, on behalf of the Al-Huwayshim clan; 'Ali al-Yasir, on behalf of the Al-Gushayr clan; Haj Husayn az-Zahran, on behalf of the Al-Munay'at clan and the Al-Baghlawiyah clan.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES IRANIAN LEADERS, MEDIA

JN011421 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Let racist Khomeyni's trumpets be ashamed of blaring out their lies, deceit and falsities. Let the Magian Persian organs be ashamed of reiterating their delusion and deceit of the Iranian peoples by saying that the defeated Iranian Army has achieved victory on the battlefront. Let these organs lapse into silence and stop repeating their prevarications and lies about the advance of their defeated army and this army's hollow heroisms. Let them keep silent and never talk again about their exposed attempts to reverse facts and forge realities. These organs' sly game, big lies and futile falsities have been exposed, and they have nothing to do but lick what has been left over from their blood, as scared rats do.

The statements and allegations of Bani-Sadr, Raja'i and Fakuri, which try to raise the spirits of the defeated Persian army, are the only things responsible for the further shedding of Magian blood as well as one of the reasons for our great army's determination to give Khomeyni, Bani-Sadr and the rest of the despot herelings in Tehran and Qom strong lessons that will destroy what has been left of their arrogance, conceit and empty haughtiness.

Have some shame, O turbaned shah, have some shame and feeling of responsibility, O Bani-Sadr and some dignity and honor, O Fakuri. The Arabic proverb, which says if you are not ashamed, do as you please, applies to you.

BAGHDAD RADIO COMMENTS ON IRANIAN MINISTRY CLOSURE

JN011947 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brother citizens, REUTER says in a report from Tehran today that 'Abbas Duzduzani, Iranian minister of national guidance, closed his ministry and expelled all its employees, accusing them of not following the government's course.

The agency says that the ministry employees, who number more than 200, gathered in front of the ministry and shouted slogans attacking their minister. These employees accused their minister of being a U.S. agent and called for his expulsion from his post.

We do not doubt that the Persian media are failures. However, the minister's agentry to the United States is not unlikely. After all, only the employees can tell. Indeed, the employees would not have made such an accusation haphazardly, since this is their minister and they know him well.

However, it is noteworthy that the government of ignorants in Iran imagines that the media can do miracles; namely, that these media can change failure into success and vice versa. Indeed, they do not realize that the media's success and effectiveness depend upon their reflection of the truth.

The media, dear listeners, do not create things. Rather, they reflect them. But, by God, what could the Iranian media do to this effect if the Iranian reality, which these media reflect, is such a bitter reality?

The Iranian media only had two alternatives: to tell the truth, thus reflecting the Iranian peoples' oppression, persecution, sham blood trials, unemployment and poverty and also reflecting the unacknowledged defeat by Iraq and the large quantities of arms which are left by their fleeing owners as the centers of cities fall successively.

The more bitter alternative for the Iranian media would be to fabricate lies, and this is what they have actually been doing. However, lies do not go far and there is more than one way to detect lies.

The Iranian media discussed Khomeyni's Eden and his readiness to wage the war until the end. Then, one or two days later, the Iranian prime minister postulated a new economic theory, which would make it obligatory to fast and sleep in deserts since food and housing are not available.

Khomeyni's media discussed the military victories. However, the television set, which only presents things as they really are, showed the large quantities of arms seized by the Iraqi Army and the groups of captives. Thus, it turned out that the camera was moving around the Iranian cities occupied by Iraq.

Oh, the poor Iranian Ministry of National Guidance! It was one of the victims of the rash policy adopted by the Iranian rulers. Indeed, what ministry in the world would accept such humbug and not close down?

May God forgive the National Guidance Ministry for its sins. From God we come and to him we return.

'RELIABLE SOURCE' CITED ON REASONS FOR 'AZIZ MOSCOW, PARIS VISITS

LD011415 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 30 Sep 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent report: "What Did 'Aziz Do in Moscow and Paris?"]

[Text] Baghdad--What did Iraqi Revolution Command Council Deputy Chairman Dr Tariq 'Aziz do in Moscow and then in Paris? Did he go to Moscow to actually procure arms and did he go to Paris also to obtain arms?

A reliable Iraqi source has told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that 'Aziz went to Moscow to tell the Soviets that they must beware of being led into making baseless interpretations. He said that Iraq is launching a limited war and does not seek to occupy any part of Iranian territory.

Asked if Dr 'Aziz had requested any sophisticated weapons or any fresh supplies lest there should be any need for facilities to ensure [Iraq's] safety against Iranian weapons, the Iraqi source said verbatim: "We have been buying arms for 12 years and we would not have waged a war in which we would be in need of arms within five minutes of waging it. Our arms are stockpiled and will suffice us for a long war. We can go on forever."

What then was the purpose of the Moscow visit? In the opinion of the Iraqi source, the aim was to inform the Soviets that it is in their interst to understand what is happening on the Iraqi-Iranian border and to watch the situation without anyone needing their intervention as long as this situation is confined to Iraq and Iran.

In Paris Dr 'Aziz used the same logic--that France should undertake to reassure the Western European community and, if it wishes, the United States as well, that Iraq's position is clear in that it only wants a limited war.

HUSAYN RECEIVES SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION

JN011745 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon the Soviet military delegation led by Staff Lieutenant General Sergeyev, deputy chief of staff of the Soviet ground forces, who conveyed to his majesty the Soviet leaders' greetings and wishes for success in all fields of developing Jordan and reinforcing its Arab army, which is considered a strong shield for the homeland.

Lieutenant General Sergeyev praised the relations of friendship and cooperation between Jordan and the Soviet Union. He expressed the hope that His Majesty King Husayn's anticipated visit to the Soviet Union will enhance these relations for the welfare of the friendly Jordanian and Soviet peoples. The head of the Soviet military delegation also praised the Jordanian armed forces and the military training and teaching systems adopted by these forces in order to keep up with modern developments and the spirit of the age.

His Majesty King Husayn replied, welcoming the Soviet military delegation's visit, which is considered a positive feature of the friendship existing between the two countries. His majesty also expressed his pleasure at his next visit to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet delegation presented gifts to his majesty. These included the medal of the Soviet ground forces, a model of a MiG-21 plane and a model of the personal weapon of the unknown soldier.

The meeting was attended by Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Amir Khammah, court minister; the Soviet ambassador in Amman; his majesty's military secretary; and the deputy chief of staff.

KING, SADDAM HUSAYN CONFER BY TELEPHONE 1 OCT

JN012053 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] His majesty the king this evening had a telephone conversation with Iraqi President Mr Saddam Husayn, during which the king was briefed on the situation in the Arab Gulf with its political and military aspects. The telephone conversation also dealt with the echoes of the situation in the Arab Gulf and the international and Arab scene.

SAUDI ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO KING HUSAYN

JN011330 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Last night His Majesty King Husayn received at An-Nadwah Palace Dr 'Abd al-Aziz 'Abdallah al-Khuwaytir, Saudi minister of education and Saudi King Khalid's personal envoy, who conveyed a special message from His Majesty King Khalid to His Majesty King Husayn. This message expressed a determination to exchange views and hold consultations with His Majesty King Husayn.

The message also dealt with the necessity of developing a unified Arab stand on the events occuring between Iran and Iraq and support for Iraq's legitimate demands to regain control of its land and waters.

IRAQI EMBASSY IN BEIRUT ATTACKED 2 OCT

NC020604 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] At 0345 today bursts of machinegun fire were opened in Ar-Rawshah area in Ra's Beirut; no reasons were revealed and no casualties were reported.

At midnight explosions were heard in Al-Janah area in the southern coastal suburb of Beirut. It was revealed that elements of the Amal organization fired rockets and grenades on the Iraqi Embassy; no casualties were reported. A building near the embassy was hit and material damage was done to two stories of the embassy building.

Organization's Demands

NC020905 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] An organization calling itself the Forces of Mujahidin [Quwwat as-Saf al-Mujahid] has claimed responsibility for attacking the Iraqi Embassy. The organization said it demands the release of Muslim mujahidin in Iraq and an end to the attacks on the Islamic revolution in Iran. It also threatens to continue its operations against other Iraqi establishments in the world should Iraq persist in its behavior against the muhahidin in the country and the Islamic revolution in Iran.

The organization also claimed responsibility for the rocket attack on the U.S. Embassy in Beirut about 2 weeks ago.

COUNTERATTACK LAUNCHED ON IRANIAN EMBASSY IN BEIRUT

NC020636 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] It appears this morning that the Iraqi-Iranian war has given samples of its conflict in Beirut where pro-Iranian elements attacked the Iraqi Embassy in Al-Janah in the southern coastal suburb of Beirut with four rockets, which hit two stories of the embassy and a nearby building; there were no casualties.

At 0345 today, pro-Iraqi elements attacked the Iranian Embassy in Ar-Rawshah with intensive rocket fire; no casualties were reported.

AL-ASAD ATTENDS PARACHUTISTS' GRADUATION EXERCISE

JN011333 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpt] A glorious spectacle took place today during a ceremony in which youth, both male and female, took part in parachuting exercises. Such training was performed outside the regular military training and, for the first time, women received instruction in parachuting and successfully passed the course.

President Hafiz al-Asad attended the graduation ceremony for a new group of male and female comrades from among members of the revolutionary youth federation. The graduates successfully passed a training course to become qualified parachutists and fighters ready to defend the homeland against imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plots. The president also watched a military exercise carried out by the graduates of the armed revolutionary youths in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and in a spirit of deep confidence in the Arab nation's victory over its enemies. The president then distributed certificates among the young male and female graduates.

AL-ASAD ADDRESSES 'ARMED REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH' GRADUATES

JN012122 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1622 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text of speech delivered by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at the graduation of a new class of "armed revolutionary youth" on 1 October 1980--place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades: Before distributing the certificates, I would like to extend my greeting to you. It is the greeting of a father to his sons and daughters. [applause]

Comrades, I am very pleased to attend the final exercise of this military course which you began successfully and during which you exerted great efforts. What we have just seen shows the excellent standard of training you have attained.

You now have the qualifications which enable you to carry out the task of defending the homeland, the party and the revolution. I congratulate you on your achievements, efforts, the knowledge and experience you have gained and what you are already achieving and will achieve in defending the homeland and hunting down the agents and traitors everywhere on Arab territory.

All Ba'thists, all progressive forces and all masses of the people, especially the workers and peasants, must continue to hunt down the agents and traitors. Experience has shown that these agents and traitors are time bombs planted in the heart of this homeland so that imperialism can set them off whenever it wishes. These bombs are being exploded at a time when our people are waging serious and critical battles.

These agents and traitors have been exposed and branded as small agents in the hands of reactionary, Western, and Israeli intelligence. You and our people have seen some of these agents and traitors on television. The citizens were able to become acquainted with the agents' ethics and agentry. The citizens became aware of the ways the agents get money and arms from foreign parties.

Those criminals themselves have talked about their ethics. They themselves have exposed their hostility to socialism and their hostility to toilers. They themselves have exposed their hostility to Arabism. They themselves have exposed their hostility to Islam. They have even proved that they stand in a trench which is very far from the trench of Islam. They themselves have admitted that their actions violate Islam and Islamic teaching. They have even quoted verses from the Koran to show that their actions violate Islamic teaching. They have said that on the television. Thus, they have asserted that what they did contradicted Islamic teaching.

You and the sons of our people have listened to them saying that. They are the enemies of the people and the enemies of God. Therefore, the soldiers of the people, the soldiers of the toilers and the soldiers of God must chase these criminals at any time and in every place so that the criminals may receive the fruits of their criminal hands.

Comrades, on this occasion and from this place, I extend in your name and on behalf of the masses in this country our greetings to our heroic Libyan Arab people. [applause] In your name and on behalf of the masses of our people I also extend greetings to my brother and your brother President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The heroic Libyan Arab people and this heroic leader have extended their hands to you at a time when Syria was going through the most difficult and critical circumstances in its defense of the Arab nation. At such a difficult time, our heroic Libyan Arab people extended their generous, strong and noble hand for unity.

While our Libyan Arab people were extending a generous, strong and noble hand for unity, the others were giving us poison and extending a mean, conspiring hand with which to implement the plans of their overlords in Washington and Tel Aviv. This is what heroic Libya is doing and this is what those falsely claiming to be Arabs are doing. [applause and cheers]

Comrades, we are not at a time and the area is not in a position now to permit us to explain the situation in detail. There is a time for everything. The time will come when we will all have to account for everything. The time will come when we will expose every falsehood and give the facts. Those Arabs who are now in the dark will know the false roles which some people are turning into empty heroisms. We will avoid talking about these matters now. But the others must know that we can bring them to account and that we can carry out severe punishment. [applause and cheers] The plotters must know that the stick in our hand is heavy and fair and that we will pound them in their own strongholds and burn them where they are when we see that the interest of the Arab nation demands that. [applause and cheers]

Young comrades, keep your swords brandished against the reactionaries so that we can achieve progress and freedom for the people. Keep your swords brandished against the Muslim Brotherhood gang so that we can defend our religion, Islam.

Comrades, I thank you for the efforts you have exerted. I also thank your trainers for the efforts they have exerted to increase your fighting capability so that you can defend the homeland, party and revolution in the best manner possible. Greetings to you and all Ba'thists. I wish you success. Peace be upon you.

COMMENTARY QUESTIONS BENEFITS OF IRANIAN-IRAQI WAR

JN011433 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1235 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It seems that the end of the Iranian-Iraqi war will not be like its beginning. Indeed, the destruction that has taken place in the two countries exceeds by far the calculations of the two warring sides. In addition, new dangers are threatening the Iranian and Iraqi peoples and the entire region as a result of this war.

Indeed, the Arab nation unanimously agrees that only the enemy is benefitting from this war. This is manifested by these enemies' stands, statements and threats, which all affirm that the end of the war will not be like its beginning.

During the first days of the war, the United States declared its neutrality, which meant that it had no interest in the outbreak of such a war.

This neutrality developed into apprehension with regard to oil and the need for continuing its flow via the gulf and Hormuz Strait, calling on its allies to form a joint Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]. There were then open warnings expressed that the war might lead to grave repercussions for the United States and its allies. Orders were quickly given to the U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean and the U.S. Middle East force to approach the gulf region. In addition, it was confirmed that, accompanied by five escort vessels, the carrier Midway was on its way to the Sea of Oman for the purpose of joining the U.S. naval forces which are stationed near the gulf.

In the beginning, Israel alleged apprehension--in accordance with the U.S. stand. However, this stand changed when it declared its readiness to offer the military bases in Sinai to the United States, asserting that this was for the purpose, as announced by Begin, of a speedy U.S. arrival in the gulf.

Anwar as-Sadat and his regime played the same harmonious tune as that played by his masters in Washington and Tel Aviv.

Thus faced with these truths, which are crystallizing day by day and hour by hour and which affirm that the end of the Iraqi-Iranian war will not be like its beginning, we have the right to ask: Where to and why? Indeed, we should ask: Where is this war leading and who is benefitting from it? Or rather, why did the war break out in the first place? We are all witnessing, hearing about and pained by the fighting taking place between a brother and friend. Indeed, the entire noble world is painfully witnessing and hearing about such a destructive war, whose only losers, unfortunately, are the warring sides and their primary issues. Indeed, they have put these issues aside for nothing but mere peripheral and secondary goals and lustrous slogans.

For the Western world, particularly the United States, the war has been transformed into an oil issue. They are expressing apprehension, which has the underlying tone of a threat, and seek reassurance with regard to the flow of oil via the Hormuz Strait and the gulf and its safe arrival. Naturally, and they say so themselves, they are determined to carry out any action, however dangerous it may be, in order to maintain the flow of oil--whether by deploying U.S., NATO or any other forces.

However, human losses such as killing and the overall destruction of the two countries' economies are beyond the sphere of their concern. On the contrary, such peripheral conflicts as exemplified by the Iraqi-Iranian war are in their interest and within the framework of their known schemes. Indeed, the war in itself provides them with justifications for intervention and imposing hegemony. Thus wars make the peoples deviate from their fateful issues, delight these peoples' enemies, waste potentials in vain and, unfortunately, make us lose friends for a long time.

However, peoples can quickly find their way, despite the difficulties that may sometimes cloud such a way, and distinguish friend from foe, thus ignoring all the glittering slogans which are set forth by these peoples' states. This is because the goals and issues are clearly defined and need no guide.

ALGERIA

'ARAFAT DEPARTS AFTER MEETING WITH BENDJEDID

LD020004 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Algeria this afternoon. He was seen off by Brother Muhammad ash-Sharif Mis'adiyah, member of the Central Committee and official of the permanent secretariat of the Central Committee.

Before his departure Yasir 'Arafat was received by President Chadli Bendjedid in the presence of Brother Muhammad ash-Sharif Mis'adiyah and Hani al-Hasan, member of the PLO Central Committee.

PRESIDENT BENDJEDID RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM BREZHNEV

LD020016 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, this afternoon in his office received the USSR ambassador to Algeria, who handed the president a message from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Supreme Soviet.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MAURITANIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD020340 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The Mauritanian president has left for home. The visit of the Mauritanian president, which lasted 4 days, was highlighted by the release of a joint communique. It states that the two presidents, President Chadli Bendjedid and Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, during their talks, which were dominated by an atmosphere of fraternity and mutual understanding, studied bilateral relations and matters of common interest. They exchanged views on the regional, Arab and African situations.

When discussing bilateral relations, both sides expressed satisfaction over their present development and confirmed once again their confidence that the existing cooperation based on mutual respect and common interests responds to the legitimate aspirations and to the (?growth) and prosperity of the two peoples. They are also within the framework of deep-seated relations of friendship, good-neighborliness and respect for national sovereignty by both countries.

When discussing with interest the Western Sahara problem both sides expressed great anxiety over the dangers which this problem constitutes to peace and security in this part of the continent. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the efforts made by the United Nations and the OAU in order to allow the Saharan people to exercise their firm right to self-determination. When analyzing the situation prevailing in the Middle East, both sides confirmed once again their condemnation of the Camp David agreements and their dangerous repercussions in relation to the freedom of peoples of the region and to international peace and security. They confirmed their firm and absolute support of the struggle of the Palestinian people led by the PLO.

Both sides discussed with great anxiety the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. After they became acquainted with each other's attitudes, they expressed their deep anxiety over this confrontation to which the brothers are being subjected and which hold in its folds the most serious repercussions to a region in which the strong natural solidarity between all the Arab and Islamic peoples should prevail in the face of the common enemy--imperialism and Zionism.

Thanks to their adherence to the supreme interests of the Arab nation, the Islamic group and to the cohesion of the nonaligned, both sides expressed the hope that a quick settlement of the dispute will enable the achievement of peace and harmony among the Islamic peoples and the consolidation of the front against imperialism, Zionism and backwardness. Both sides showed great interest in many problems which concern them at the international level, including development, reshaping international economic relations and others.

President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala invited President Chadli Bendjedid to pay an official visit to Mauritania. The invitation was accepted with gratitude, and the date of the visit will be set later.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES CRUDE OIL PRICE FIXED AT $37

LD020914 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Summary] The Ministry of Energy and Petrochemical Industries has announced that Algeria has fixed the price of a barrel of its crude oil at U.S. $37 as of 1 October in conformity with the decision of the last OPEC meeting in Vienna.

LIBYA

LIBYA TO ESTABLISH RADIO STATION OFF LEBANESE COAST

LD301429 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 27 Sep-3 Oct 80 p 10

[From "From AL-MAJALLAH Ambassadors" feature]

[Text] Libya is making preparations to set up a floating radio station off the Lebanese coast following the rejection by Cyprus of a Libyan request to set up such a station on its territory.

COMMENTARY SCORES U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN GULF REGION

LD011602 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] With or without occasion American terrorism continuously demonstrates and clearly confirms how hostile this American administration is to the freedom of people, how it crushes their will, lies in wait for their movement, plunders their wealth and exploits their resources under the pressures of terrorism and piracy; how it pursues a policy of muscle-flexing and exploitation of opportunities to penetrate the strategic positions of various parts of the world. The American administration continues to set up its bases and espionage equipment, plant its radar networks, let its aircraft and fleets roam, intent on subjugating and repressing the people and on encircling the liberation tide which rejects its ugly plans.

This aggressive terrorist action has recently intensified, exploiting the bloody events among the brothers and brethren which it hatched and planned, so that it might spring up afterward to exploit these events in the interest of its aims in the region.

The terrorist aggressive tide is embodied in confirmed reports that the American administration has issued its terrorist orders for four spy aircraft--equipped with sophisticated radar networks--to head for the Arabian Gulf region to play their terrorist espionage role and to watch events at close range to provide the American spying machinery with more information in order to enable it to implement terrorist aggressive policies in the region and to dominate by force the resources and wealth of the peoples of the region. At the same time the American administration is not satisfied with mere spying. Through its aircraft, which are equipped with the most sophisticated surveillance, monitoring and spying equipment, at the same time it moves its naval forces to back the air aggression in the Arabian Gulf region. Informed quarters have confirmed that the American President has issued orders to a number of units of the terrorist American fleet to head also to the gulf region.

The recent escalation of American terrorism, specifically in the Arabian region, places a historic responsibility on the peoples of the region to challenge this vicious terrorist assault which is first of all aimed at striking the revolutionary tide movement, dominating the resources and the wealth of the peoples of that region and encircling the revolution movement. It is aimed subsequently at protecting its exploiting interests at the expense of the progress and freedom of the region.

The escalation of American terrorism is also aimed at exploiting the bloody events among the brothers and brethren who are supposed to marshal their energies and potentials to challenge the colonialist plans in the region, to strike at them and to liquidate them in order to foil all their intrigue and to defeat all their terrorist crimes.

When the revolutionaries cry to the masses of the region, urging them to take a decisive stand against American terrorism in the region, it is because the masses recognize the agency of the regimes and the way they throw themselves in the laps of American colonialism, and because the ruling regimes are interested in American presence to consolidate their hold over the minds and hearts of the masses. When the regimes hide and seek the protection of the colonialist quarters and arsenals, it is because they have lost all their links with the masses, as well as with the pan-Arab aims and aspirations which the masses are fighting to realize and to cement in the soil of pan-Arab struggle action. Since the popular masses in the region recognize the extent of the agency of the regimes and their links with the American colonialists, they alone; that is, the masses, are historically fit to take charge of their struggle duties against all the hostile colonialist plans against the liberation struggle march.

The American terrorist assault in the region requires a strong mass stand to foil the aggressive intentions of colonialism in the region.

MOROCCO

BOUABID RETURNS FOLLOWING MEDICAL TREATMENT IN U.S.

LD011320 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Maati Bouabid, who is also minister of justice, arrived back home this morning from New York where he underwent successful surgery. He was welcomed at Mohamed V Airport by Mahjoubi Ahardan, minister of state for posts, telegraphs and communications, a number of ministers, the governor of Casablanca and a number of senior officials.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF INTERVIEWED ON DEFENSE POLICIES

TA011132 Jerusalem POST in English 1 Oct 80 pp 1, 9

[Report on interview with Israeli Deputy Chief of Staff Maj Gen Adam by POST military correspondent Hirsh Goodman in Adam's office; date not given]

[Excerpts] Israeli-American military maneuvers would be mutually beneficial if the political decision is made to hold them, according to deputy chief-of-staff Maj Gen Yequti'el Adam.

In a wide-ranging interview with the Jerusalem POST, Adam confirmed that when the chief of staff, Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan, visited the U.S. in November last year he raised the possibility of joint maneuvers but received a non-committal reply.

"Even giants such as the American military can learn from others, as no doubt we can learn from them," he said. Though there has been military cooperation between the two countries in the past--exchange courses, extensive visits to military facilites and sharing of technology--joint maneuvers would mark a new and higher degree of relations which, though basically political in nature, would be of tremendous advantage to the two countries' armies.

Adam refused to assess the chances of holding joint exercises, saying only that press reports on the subject were inaccurate. "I, like you," he said, "heard about the possibility of joint naval maneuvers on the radio on Monday morning. I assume that if the report was true I would have had prior knowledge."

Carefully drawing a clear line between his role as an executor of military policy, and that of the government which determines policy, Adam would not reveal any more details. "On the military level the chief of staff made his recommendations and even outlined a proposal. It is now up to the political level of both countries to determine the desirability of undertaking such maneuvers, or stepping up the level of cooperation."

Adam said he regretted that the suspension of the strategic dialogue between the two countries had been leaked to the press, and was even more upset that so much of what was published as fact was inaccurate. (None of the reports suggesting that the dialogue will be renewed have been confirmed as yet.)

Questioned on the effects of a tight budget on the IDF, Adam stressed that in his opinion Israel would make a drastic mistake if it cut the size of its standing army without creating entirely new tactical and strategic concepts.

"In the past," he continued, "each significant movement on the other side necessitated a call-up of reserves. Today, we can handle most situations without disrupting the economy and day-to-day life of the country.

"A 'pastoral' border can change into a 'hot' border in a very short period of time," he said--alluding to the Egyptian front. "It would be irresponsible to cut the size of the army both in this context, and because of developments on the eastern front," he said.

"We have cut back drastically in other areas. But we cannot cut back on training levels, or on the size of the army given our current basic concepts." But the army may have to conduct "a basic reassessment of our overall strategic planning," should there be serious economic constraints.

"The political and military levels will (then) have to sit down for a series of serious and penetrating discussions on future defence options. But until that happens it would be irresponsible to tamper with basic precepts," he continued, referring to Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon's recent proposal to cut 2 billion Israeli shekels from this year's defence budget by making the IDF smaller.

New defence policies may be needed because of other considerations. The introduction of nuclear weapons into the Middle East would certainly demand basically new thinking as would any change in the status quo of the Egyptian peace treaty.

"The injection of nuclear weapons into the Middle East is something which may take two years. It may take longer. One thing is sure, however. Any long-range planning for the next decade must take this into account."

Adam contends that today's IDF is far more mobile and flexible than before. "In our redeployment from the Sinai we adopted a totally different concept in the placement of our forces. You will see none of the bunkers and fortifications one sees on other frontiers," he says. "We do not consider the international border between Israel and Egypt as a line of defence, and thus did not fortify the line. Instead we opted for a flexible policy, enabling us to divert forces to wherever they are needed. The forces involved are considerable, thus one can say that the overall deployment of the IDF today, in the wake of the Egyptian peace treaty, is far more mobile and versatile than before.

"In fact," he continues, "if I were to sum up the current position of the IDF, I would say that we are more mobile, more integrated and more powerful than at any time in our history."

MODA'I VIEWS POSSIBILITY OF OIL SUPPLY CUTS

TA291736 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 29 Sep 80 pp 1, 8

[By economic correspondent Yisra'el Tomer]

[Excerpt] "Clearly, in the long run the oil shortage resulting from the Iranian-Iraqi war might result in a drastic oil price rise and one should prepare for this eventuality," Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said in a special interview with YEDI'OT AHARONOT.

The minister added that one must take into account that Israel also has the problem of the devaluation of the Israeli pound against the rise of the dollar, which requires constant adjustments to oil prices in Israel.

Our correspondent notes that the Cabinet has made a decision in principle to update the oil prices once every 3 months, taking three factors into consideration: the price of oil on the world market; the rate the devaluation of the pound against the dollar; and the quantity of the oil reserve in Israel.

Regarding the situation in the world oil markets, Minister Moda'i said that "the lesson the Western countries have learned from the Arab oil extortion was to stock up large surpluses of oil, and now this has paid off: their oil reservoirs are currently full to the brim and despite the concern over the war in the Persian Gulf, at the moment there is no panic on the world oil markets. We know very well that the panic regarding oil was, in the past, the primary lever for raising its price and was well exploited by the OPEC countries. However, when there is no panic, it is possible to proceed normally and overcome the immediate difficulties."

The minister remarked, however, that "the situation primarily necessitates preparation for energy conservation and readiness for the possible eventuality of extreme situations so that we can adapt to changing reality. This also includes the shift to alternative sources of energy, such as the use of coal in the new powerplants as well as the future sea-to-sea plan, which will make possible the use of hydroelectric power in the Dead Sea area."

JORDANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY TO BE BANNED IN WEST BANK

TA281748 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Sep 80 p 1, 2

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpts] The military government in the West Bank will soon ban activity by the Jordanian Communist Party. This was reported yesterday by reliable security sources.

According to these sources, relations between the Jordanian Communist Party and the Israeli Rakah have recently become much closer and, in the opinion of the security sources, this is taking the form of an increase in Rakah solidarity with the PLO. According to the same sources, the first step in this direction was the banning of the editor of AL-ITTIHAD, Emil Habibi, from entering the West Bank several weeks ago.

In accordance with Jordanian law, all party activity, especially that of the Communist Party, is banned. However, since 1967 the military government has permitted the Communist Party to work overtly in trade unions and participate in the last elections for the municipal councils (in 1976) and the national guidance committee.

At the beginning of the 1970's many Communist Party activists in the West Bank were suspected of joining the National Palestinian Front and Israeli security elements then said that the front planned terrorist actions in Israel and the West Bank. Dozens of the Communist Party activists were held under administrative detention.

The Jordanian Communist Party in the West Bank (the party's center is in Amman) publishes a weekly in east Jerusalem whose editor, Bashir Baghruti (who is a member of the national guidance committee, the main body of PLO supporters in the territories), has had his movement restricted to his town of Ramallah and adjacent Al-Birah and he is forbidden to go to his place of employment in east Jerusalem.

The Communist Party has members in several of the municipal councils in the West Bank, of whom the most outstanding are: in Nabulus--Khaldun 'Abd al-Haq; in Bethlehem--George Hazbun, who is also the deputy mayor; in Bayt Sahur--'Atallah Rashmawi.

The Jordanian Communist Party has great influence in the national guidance committee as well as in the trade unions and several municipal councils. It appears that after the ban on its activity, it will continue to work underground in the West Bank.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS POLAND TO AID IRAQ IN WAR

TA011211 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Information gathered in the West indicates that Poland will help Iraq in its war against Iran and will supply it with military equipment and spare parts to repair damaged equipment. This has been learned by our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal. It looks as though the Warsaw government is thus operating in accord with Moscow's request. This way the Soviets will be able to maintain--at least in appearance--the neutrality they declared in the Persian Gulf conflict.

CHAD

MOBUTU: CENTRAL AFRICAN LEADERS MAY MEET ON CONFLICT

AB011223 Paris AFP in English 1140 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 1 Oct (AFP)--Central African heads of state could meet in Gabon in the near future to try to find a way of bringing peace to war-torn Chad, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko said here today.

The heads of state were agreed on the meeting, he told newsmen after a working breakfast with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, also attended by visiting Gabonese President Omar Bongo. Mr. Mobutu, who made a brief stop-over here on his way home from New York, did not however say when the meeting could take place.

The Zairian president on an earlier stopover on September 11, told President Giscard d'Estaing that Central African heads of state were getting together to find a way of ending the six-month civil war in the Chadian capital, Ndjamena.

He told newsmen today that he and the French and Gabonese presidents had also examined a wide range of international and in particular African problems.

GOUKOUNI DISCUSSES SOLUTION OF CONFLICT, FRENCH ROLE

AB011553 Paris AFP in French 1031 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Yaounde, 1 Oct (AFP)--Mr Oueddei Goukouni, president of Chad's Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), feels that only a military solution can put an end to the civil war which broke out last March between his partisans and the Armed Forces of the North (FAN) of Mr Hissein Habre.

In an interview published in the October issue of the Cameroonian magazine OBJECTIF, the Chadian head of state declared: We are determined to resolve this problem by force of arms. I sincerely think that Hissein should not be given any more opportunities to recover in order to continue to massacre Chadians.

For Mr Oueddei Goukouni, the time factor does not count in this conflict. I have served 14 years in the underground, he says. I have plenty of experience with long wars. Therefore, the problem of time does not arise. If we want to resolve this problem by force of arms it is solely because we wish more than ever to avoid patched-up solutions.

According to (?President) Goukouni, negotiating with Mr Hissein Habre will sooner or later bring about a new massacre of the Chadian people.

As for the attitude of France, Mr Oueddei Goukouni, stated that he had never accused France of assisting the rebellion, but that he had proof that that country was doing all it could in order that Hissein might be the victor. French secret services, namely the SDECE (Documentation and Counter-Espionage Service), are financing him in order that he might dominate Chad, Mr Goukouni believes.

Lastly, the Chadian president indicated that he was waiting for the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to take a clear-cut position on the Chadian issue. He once again stated his readiness to accept a pan-African neutral force, stressing at the same time that he was still opposed to the sending of the United Nations' blue helmets, because our problems must be solved within the family.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI ADDRESSES NATION ON NATIONAL DAY

AB011000 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Oct 80

[President Shehu Shagari's broadcast to the nation on 20th anniversary of national independence and first anniversary of the executive presidency--recorded]

[Excerpts] Hello citizens: Today, 1 October 1980, marks our 20th anniversary as an independent and sovereign nation. It also marks the beginning of the second year of our new experience in the presidential system of government in this country.

First, we must be grateful to God for His blessing and for granting us the capacity and resolve to face our challenges over the past decades with sufficient fortitude and courage. Since becoming independent 20 years ago, we have defined new goals and objectives. We have established new and clear directions designed to make it possible for us to live and survive as an indivisible, sovereign nation.

The first republic was indeed our first experiment in parliamentary democracy. This relatively short [word indistinct] to the public was followed by 13 years of military regime, which was a different experience. On 1 October 1979, I brought in a third experience, namely, that of presidential democracy. Let me say a word or two on the fundamental distinction between the parliamentary and the presidential systems. While in the parliamentary arrangement responsibility is collective, this is not the case in the presidential system, where responsibility is squarely placed and politically defined. The beautiful features of our new system are the checks and balances provided by the doctrine's separation of powers between the three arms of government: the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. Our 1-year experience convinces me beyond any doubt that for the smooth and successful operation of this new system, a new spirit is necessary. This new spirit is one that calls for respect for one another and for tolerance. It calls for cooperation and for understanding. It is essential that all the three arms must work together as a team toward the attainment of the single goal of promoting good government based on the cherished principles of freedom, equality and justice.

If I were asked to name a single most significant achievement during my first year in office, I would say without hesitation that it is the peaceful and successful transition from 13 years of military rule to a democratically elected civilian government. We have succeeded in defusing tension, preserving peace, stability and national unity in spite of terribly [few words indistinct]. Within the period of 1 year, we have been able to give all Nigerians a sense of their (?honor) and for all youth a sense of hope and (?importance).

In the distribution of our national resources, we have assured equity and justice. Without doubt, we have our ups and downs like any government anywhere in the world. But on the whole, we have made satisfactory progress toward maintaining democracy and insuring the workability of our new system of government and our new constitution. The executive, the legislature and the judiciary have proved equal to the challenge of their respective branches. We do not always agree on all issues, but that notwithstanding, relations have been cordial, mutually beneficial and certainly in the interest of this nation.

My disappointment relates to the occasional wranglings that have plagued some of the political parties and the misguided attitude of a few politicians. Another distrubing feature of the year under review is the alleged and proven case of political victimization by party fanatic In some cases, lives could be lost. I want to take this opportunity to appeal to all Nigerians to refrain from all acts that can endanger the security of this nation. I have on one or two occasions held meetings with all the political party leaders and elder statesmen in order to consider and find solutions to some of the problems attendant on the operation of the new system. In order to prop up the unity and stability of this country, I will continue with such consultations whenever necessary.

Let me assure you, fellow Nigerians, that this administration is fully alive to its responsibility to protect the lives and property of all Nigerians, as well as those who live and work in Nigeria. To this end, the capabilities of our law enforcement agencies are being strengthened and their logistics modernized. The aim is to improve their responsiveness to all threats to law and order. I take this opportunity to appeal for more support from you all so that together we can sustain peace and stability, which is the prerequisite to any meaningful development and to the attainment of our social and economic objectives.

The performance of our national economy over the past year has been encouraging in spite of structural bottlenecks and the delay in getting my budget approved by the National Assembly. We have consolidated the gains from past policies while firmly and vigorously passing new policies tailored to the achievement of government's objectives and programs. The results are clear and evident; I give assurance of that. On my assumption of office on 1 October 1979, we inherited a deficit of 1.4 billion naira on current account. By the end of August 1980, a period of 10 months, we had wiped out this deficit and then achieved a surplus of 4.2 billion naira. Our effort to improve this position even further will continue.

The level of our external reserves totaled about 3 billion naira in October 1979. By the end of August this year, the level had risen to about 5.2 billion naira. This is the highest level ever recorded in the history of this country. This picture is both encouraging and reassuring, but it does not eliminate the need for caution and prudence. Our monthly import bill, which stood at a level of about 600 million naira at the beginning of this administration, now stands at an average of 1 billion naira per month. Because of our policy of relaxing restrictions on imports, this figure is likely to rise in the months ahead. But the import liberalization policy of this administration, while it is yielding good dividends by reducing the acute shortage of material in our building industry, by increasing the support of raw materials and spare parts to our industries and by increasing the supply of certain food items, has considerable foreign exchange implications. Further relaxation of import restrictions must therefore be approached with due caution.

At this juncture, let me further warn the nation that all the economy is heavily dependent on oil, and at the moment there is a glut in the world market, a situation which can seriously affect our foreign exchange earnings.

My fellow citizens, in my speech before the National Assembly in March this year on my budget proposals, I underlined the intention of the Federal Government to employ all necessary policy instruments to ensure that the battle against inflation is not lost. We succeeded in the first half of 1980 in reducing the rate of inflation from two digits to one digit. This will increase output, strengthen our currency and surely stabilize demand pressure.

The second half of this year is bound to witness, as we can see already, an upward pressure on demand with fuller implementation of our budget proposals. The government is fully geared to check the impact of this development on price movements in our economy. Apart from the good will and interim alternatives, urgent and necessary measures are being taken to increase the supply of some basic food items in the country.

In recent weeks, the apparent shortages of rice in the country have given rise to debates. Increased importation of this particular commodity by appropriate Federal Government agencies is underway, and measures aimed at effective distribution are being implemented. Only recently the Federal Government purchased 65,000 tons of rice as part of a programmed importation of this commodity to augment the stocks of rice. The government is always ready to intervene in such situations to relieve identified shortages. In so doing, however, the government will not lose sight of the need to encourage domestic production of such commodities in line with its program of the green revolution, which aims at making this nation self-relying and self-sufficient in food production. In devising solutions to such occasional problems, we must always seek to maintain a healthy balance between short-term relief, medium- and long-term goals of our policy.

I now want to talk very briefly on some vital areas of this administration's programs. As you are now all aware, we have satisfactorily launched the green revolution program by setting up a green revolution council at the federal level and the green revolution committees at the state level. Green revolution has thus been given practical expression. Indeed, the vast majority of Nigeria's population dwells in rural areas. It is therefore incumbent upon us to pay special and adequate attention to the establishment of infra-structural facilities so badly needed by our people in rural areas. Apart from the assistance given to the farmers by way of heavily subsidized fertilizers, extension services to improve [words indistinct]; the Federal Government, through the Nigerian grains board, has acquired 97,000 hectares of land for grain production all over the country. This is going to be a joint venture program involving the Federal Government, state government and technical parties. To increase our output of poultry, a national livestock production company is embarking on a new program for the supply of grand [word indistinct] stock for the production of day-old chicks in Nigeria. In addition, 45 fishing trawlers have been purchased for the use of fishermen.

The importance of transportation in the successful realization of both our agricultural and industrial programs cannot be overemphasized. Consequently, we have completed plans for the construction of an ambitious and modern railway system to cover the entire country on a standard gauge. Although the standard gauge idea has been envisaged before, our program has involved a complete return to the drawing board. It involves the finalization of a new plan that will serve the integrated agricultural and transportation requirements of the whole nation. We have embarked on the construction of the first deep seaport in the country at (Onne) in the Rivers State and the Sapele port in Bendel State. Closely linked with the development of the railway network and port construction are improvements to our bridges, road network and air transportation.

In the industrial sector, we have evolved a new industrial policy for the nation aimed at [few words indistinct] all prospective investors. Work on the steel mills at Ajaokuta and Alaja is progressing satisfactorily. Only a few days ago, contracts for the major (?work) were awarded at a total cost of over 800 million naira for the Ajaokuta steel mill.

Many of you will recall my statement in my press conference 2 days ago with respect to the restructuring of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC. Four semi-autonomous companies under the umbrella of the corporation have been proposed in a bill now before the National Assembly. This is a recognition of the mighty [word indistinct] of the oil industry. Major attention in the industry is concentrated with special consideration now being given to liquefied natural gas, LNG. For this, additional refineries and oil pipelines [words indistinct] chemical industry. One of the refineries, located in Kaduna, has been completed and will be commissioned this month.

Let me now touch upon a few other areas of observable achievements by this administration. In the area of foreign affairs, we have initiated and successfully played our part in the first African economic summit under the auspicies of the OAU. Reasonable progress had been made toward the evolution of an African economic community on a continental scale.

We have also played our part within the framework of the OAU and other economic and political bodies to which Nigeria belongs in the general effort toward the settlement of territorial disputes and conflicts--for example, the war raging in the Republic of Chad, the conflict between Morocco and Polisario over Western Sahara, and the Ethiopian-Somalian conflict. In the arena of liberation struggle, this administration has contributed to the successful liquidation of the racist and illegal minority regime in Zimbabwe and in the restoration of democracy and the rule of law in that part of Africa.

On the wider international field, I want to reiterate that we remain committed to the principles and objectives of the United Nations, its agencies and all other international bodies to which Nigeria belongs. As a strong member of the nonaligned movement, Nigeria will continue to play an active role in the general effort to evolve a new international economic order which will assure to the Third World a more equitable distribution of the world's wealth and resources. However, we realize that without peace there cannot be any talk of economic progress. Today, conflict situations exist in many areas of the world--in the Persian Gulf is a serious situation virtually amounting to a state of war. We appeal to Iran and Iraq, the two countries engaged in this conflict, to seek a peaceful solution to their dispute.

We also call on all major powers to honor their decisions on nonintervention in this conflict. What we seek for the world is peace. A world that bleeds, we reject. Such a world guarantees a situation where some nations take pleasure in arms race and stock-piling of the most recent weapons of destruction. We shall therefore support any effort aimed at ensuring peace and stability in the world.

Our dynamic foreign policy system can only be credible if we have here at home a well-equipped and disciplined defense force capable of defending our territorial integrity and national interest. Consequently, this administration is determined to build a modern, self-reliant, combat-ready and well-motivated armed forces for Nigeria. With regard to the welfare of the members of the armed forces, much is being done to remove identified anomalies. For example, [words indistinct] by members of our armed forces over delays in receiving their retirement benefits has been eliminated. Shortage of accommodation is being tackled. I have already issued a directive for the immediate payment to the affected members of the armed forces new fringe benefits and salary adjustments to reflect the 100 naira minimum wage granted by this administration to all public service employees. The same salary adjustments and fringe benefits are also applicable to the members of the police force.

So far, I have just read the program, policies, priorities and achievements of this administration during the first year in office. It is correct to say that no matter how well meaning and well articulated the programs of any government may be, they cannot be successfully implemented without the understanding and unflinching dedication and loyalty of the civil servants. Just as I have the responsibility to look after the welfare of every citizen of our nation, it is my wish to continue to pay attention to the welfare of the civil servants. As a (?result), I have reviewed the case of those federal civil servants who were cut off in the former Eastern Region during the period of the civil war, from 30 May 1967 to 15 January 1970. These officers, though subsequently reabsorbed into the service, were told that the period during which they were cut off was to be counted as lost for purposes of placements and entitlements. I have now given a new directive that this period should be regarded as leave without pay on grounds of public policies and therefore [word indistinct].

Here I want to observe that the service at the federal level, after a whole year, is yet to tune itself to the requirements of the presidential system of government. This situation shall not and will not be allowed to continue. I want to make it abundantly clear for the avoidance of doubt that any civil servant in the Federal Government or its agencies found wanting or found obstructing the smooth and speedy implementation of the program of this administration will be removed. I hope I shall have no cause to repeat this warning. Our promises are to be of service to the people, and having sought and obtained their mandate to do so, let everyone know, whether he wishes us well or ill, that in the discharge of this duty, no price will be too high for us to pay, no obstacle will be too great for us.

Fellow Nigerians, let me conclude this address by calling on you as individuals and citizens of our beloved country to rededicate yourselves anew to the service of our nation. Let the pursuit of national interest dominate both our thinking and actions. The task ahead is difficult, the challenge is great, but so are the opportunities for building a society that is decent, just and liberal. On my part, my commitment to serve our country remains unshaken. Thank you and good morning.

UPPER VOLTA

TEACHERS THREATEN STRIKE AS SCHOOLS REOPEN

AB011621 Paris AFP in French 1150 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Ouagadougou, 1 Oct (AFP)--The return to classes for the 1980-81 academic year in Upper Volta took place Wednesday, 1 October, in a tense atmosphere in Ouagadougou.

The Upper Volta National Association of African Teachers (SNEAHV) has called on its members to undertake a prolonged strike action in order to make the government correct, in the teachers' favor, the administrative imbalance caused by the reclassification of assistant teachers, and (?reinstated) two SNEAHV militants who were punished for striking. They are also asking for increases in their housing allowances.

In a statement broadcast over the radio Tuesday afternoon, the minister of public administration and labor, Mr Francois Kabore, explained that they had no reason to continue blocking the reopening of the schools, since all the issues in the dispute between the government and SNEAHV had been settled by the government.

At the secondary school and higher levels, schools reopened, but at the primary school level, most government schools in Ouagadougou remained closed on Wednesday. It is not known when they will open.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA, DELEGATION TO VISIT TAIWAN 10 OCT

WA020856 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 80 p 7

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, is to make the Nationalist Chinese Republic his destination for his first foreign visit as prime minister--an indication of the importance with which South Africa regards growing ties with Taiwan.

It was learnt in Pretoria that Mr Botha has accepted an invitation from the Taiwanese prime minister, Mr Shun Yun-chan, and will leave South Africa on October 10 for a visit to that country.

He will be accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the new minister of industries, commerce and tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, and other top-ranking South African Government executives.

The visit, according to sources in Pretoria, will aim at cementing the foundation of sound relationships already laid down in several years of negotiations and escalating trade ties, and in a personal visit to the republic earlier this year of Mr Yun-chan.

PIK BOTHA SAYS ZIMBABWE ATTITUDE RULES OUT DIPLOMATIC TIES

LD011628 Johannesburg International Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Sep 80 CA

[Excerpts] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says that as long as Zimbabwean Government representatives expressed themselves along the lines of the Zimbabwean foreign minister, South Africa will not be interested in establishing diplomatic relations with Zimbabwe. He was referring in an interview with our political correspondent to the Zimbabwean foreign minister's address to the United Nations General Assembly yesterday. The minister, Mr Muzenda, said among other things that Zimbabwe should support sanctions against South Africa. He also spoke of the need to stop South Africa wriggling out, as he put it, of arrangements for South West Africa to become independent.

Mr Botha said this kind of rhetoric did not upset him any more but that it angered South Africans and hampered cooperation. This was not in the interests of the Zimbabwean people. It was time South Africa's neighbors realized that she was not forcing them to maintain economic ties with her. It was also time they realized that they could not solve their internal problems by blaming South Africa.

Noting that Mr Muzenda had spoken for the umpteenth time about breaking diplomatic ties with South Africa, he said he wished the Zimbabwean foreign minister would get it into his head that one could not break what did not exist. It was also time Zimbabwe realized that while South Africa had initially been prepared to enter into diplomatic relations she was prepared to do so no longer.

BRIEFS

ZAMBIANS TO PRC, DPRK--Party Secretary General Mr Mainza Chona left Lusaka today at the head of a (?high-powered) Zambian delegation to China and North Korea. The secretary general is accompanied by his wife, Mama Yolanta Chonia, members of the Central Committee Mr Fines Bulawayo and Mr Alex Shapi; Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting Services Mr John Banda, and several party and government officials. The delegation is scheduled to be away for 3 weeks. [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Sep 80 CA]